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VIII. — *On Latin Glossaries, with especial reference to the Codex Sangallensis 912.*

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DURING the past ten years there has been a marked increase of attention paid in Germany and elsewhere to the problems of Latin lexicography. In this connection the old Latin glossaries have assumed a fresh importance, as containing a mine of new and old words not yet sufficiently explored. This renewed interest is largely due to the efforts of the late Dr. Gustav Loewe, who published in 1876 his masterly *Prodromus Corporis Glossariorum Latinorum*, and up to the time of his death was diligently engaged in collecting materials for a grand corpus. These collections have now passed into the hands of Loewe's colleague, Prof. Georg Goetz of Jena; and the *Königliche Sächsische Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften* is to furnish the means for the further prosecution of the undertaking.

One of the most remarkable features in the history of Roman literature is the surprising activity with which grammatical studies were carried on in the last century of the republic and the first two centuries of the empire. When Verrius Flaccus composed his work, *De Verborum Significatu*, he must already have had a large stock of material to draw from, and his alphabetical lexicon doubtless resembled in its fulness an encyclopædia rather than a common dictionary. Upon this work later writers drew when they wished to make a show of learning. Nettleship¹ has shown the dependence of Aulus Gellius, Nonius Marcellus, Macrobius, and Servius upon Verrius, and has done much to indicate the lines upon which a partial reconstruction of the work of Verrius must proceed. The relation of the Placidus glosses to Verrius has been pointed out by Loewe; and they have been well edited by Deuerling,² although

¹ Cf. *American Journal of Philology*, Vol. II. pp. 253-270, Vol. III. pp. 1-17, 170-192.

² *Luctatii Placidi Grammatici Glossae, rec. et illust. A. Deuerling, Leipsic, 1875, and Glossae quae Placido non adscribuntur nisi in Libro Glossarum, A. Deuerling, Munich, 1876.*

many still remain to be reclaimed from the older glossaries. Loewe shows that where Paulus in his epitome of Festus gives only the nominative of a substantive, or the first person singular of a verb, Placidus often gives the exact form used ; so that, in the collection of the fragments of early authors, much more weight must be attached to the testimony of Placidus than has been the case hitherto. E. g. Varro L. L., V. 153 says, "In circo *carceres* unde emittuntur equi, nunc dicuntur *carceres*. Naevius *oppidum* appellat." Placidus p. 57 gives *iuxta oppidum : prope carceres*. Hence we may be almost certain that Naevius wrote *iuxta oppidum*. So where Paulus 89 says that Cato used *futare* in the sense of *saepius fuisse*, Placidus has 44 and 45 *futavit : fuit, futavere : fuere*, which definite forms may doubtless be referred to Cato.¹ So nearly all glossaries compiled from different sources contain oblique cases of substantives, or verb-forms not in the first pers. sing. of the present indicative or in the present infinitive, which we may be certain actually occurred ; and although we may not be able to assign them to any definite author, they have their value for the study of forms.

For example, Georges cites for the use of *abstare* Horace, Ars P. 362 (*abstes*) and Plaut. Trin. 264 (*abstandus*). Loewe, Glossae Nominum, p. 204, cites glosses containing the forms *abstat, apstant, and absto*. To these must be added from the Sangallensis 912 *abstans : distans* A 44. Vergil, Æn. IV. 606, uses the form *extinxem*. So we find E. 255 *extixe : extincsisse*, which would prove the existence of the form *extinxē*, unless indeed we suppose that the gloss originally referred to the Vergilian passage, and that the final *m*, as frequently, has been lost.

Nearly every large library in Europe has its old Latin glossaries. They range in date from the seventh century down to the fourteenth and fifteenth. The Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris is especially rich in manuscripts of this sort, many of which I have examined. In the Vatican, at Leyden, Munich, Milan, St. Gall, Berne, Vienna, and elsewhere are found valuable glossaries, most of which have never been edited, although in some cases large excerpts have been made. The character of the results which may be expected from a careful editing of the more important of these glossaries I hope to illustrate by some remarks upon the Codex Sangallensis 912, which I afterwards print in full. Of this codex Loewe, Prodrömus, p. 139, says: "Cum codicibus Vaticano (3320, saec. IX.) Vindobonensique (2404) consentit etiam codicis Sangallensis 912 praecipua glossa-

¹ Cf. Loewe, Glossae Nominum, p. 95 ff.

rum materia. Sangallensis praeter Vaticanum 3321 omnium codicum quotquot hac usque noti sunt vetustissimus." It belongs to the latter part of the seventh or the beginning of the eighth century. In form duodecimo it contains three hundred and twenty pages (of which pp. 1-3, 159, 160, 196, 230 are left blank), with an average of about sixteen glosses to the page. Altogether it has about five thousand one hundred and fifty glosses, of which the largest number for any one letter (six hundred and twenty-two) fall to C, while P has five hundred and twenty-six and S four hundred and fifty-seven. Most of the words are Latin. Not a few Hebrew words and proper names, however, occur, due to ecclesiastical sources; and there are numerous Greek words in Latin transliteration. Singularly enough, one Gothic word is found. B 38 *baltha*: *audax*. *Gothice* is written on the margin. The glossary begins with *abba*: *pater*, and closes with *Zipherus*: *ventus* EXPL. ERMENEUMATA DŌ GRATIAS AMEN.

The orthography of the Codex deserves our careful consideration; for it throws light upon the pronunciation and phonetic changes of a comparatively late period, and has a value for the student of the Romance languages.

Moreover, a conspectus of the bad spellings which are common is often helpful for the emendation of difficult glosses. There is, of course, danger of referring to a phonetic cause mistakes which are purely palæographical in their origin, as the confusion of *c* and *t*, of *c* and *g*, of *s* and *r*, of *a* and *u*, etc., due to a resemblance in the form of the letters; but where a bad spelling is constant or frequently repeated, it usually has a phonetic significance. I can only give here comparatively few instances under each head; but the examples given by Schuchardt in his *Vokalismus des Vulgärlateins* might be largely increased from this codex.

CONSONANTS.

d for *t*, very frequent: ¹ *aboditur* A 40, *abscondida* 58,² *amicidia* 62, *padior* 173, *nodrix* 267, *appedit* 320, *pueridum* C 195, *consuedudo* 553, *penades* P 212, *odiosi* R 96, *scadit* S 60, *solidudo* 291, *todidem* T 164, *aequides* 178.

t for *d*,³ much less frequent: *innotata* A 122, *multitudo* 189, *stopite*

¹ Cf. Schuchardt, I. 124; Seelmann, *Die Aussprache des Latein*, 309.

² Where no letter is added, the word occurs under the same letter as the word preceding.

³ Cf. Schuchardt, II. 257; Seelmann, 309.

B 53, *canditi* 60, *bipetalis* 118, *complutere* C 430, *metriatrix* I 360, *Atriatichi* L 102, *splenditum* 139, *sorditum* 175, *sorditus* O 43, *palutamenta* P 30, *cupitidas* S 3.

g for *c*:¹ *agonita* A 203, *praefugat* = *praefocat* 283, *simulagra* 347, *belligusa* B 73, *belligare* = *vellicare* D 84, *verrugas* M 96, *mulgatores* 143, *negromantia* N 54, *pupligatum* P 438, *proгатia* 439, *trages* T 32, *truges* 208. One of the earliest examples of this change of surd to sonant, which was persistent, is furnished by *negotium*; so, too, *neglegens*. The proximity of *l* or *r* favors it; as G. 71 *gremia* for *cremia*, although Mommsen, Ulp. dig. 32, 55, 4, retains *gremia*. Compare also *sagrarium* B 9 (cf. It. *sagramento*). Interesting is *grotalus* O 121 (cf. It. *agrotto*, Sp. *ocroto*, both derived from *onocrotalus* by G. Baist, *Romanische Forschungen*, I. 445).

c for *g*. These cases are to be received with caution, as it is often difficult to decide whether the Ms. has *c* or *g*. *G* being differentiated from *c* only by a slight stroke, some of these cases may be due to the carelessness of scribes. It is probable, however, that as *c* was often pronounced *g*, so *c* was often written for *g*, but pronounced *g* ("Umgekehrte Schreibweise"). Schuchardt, II. 413, says, "Die Verwandlung des *g* in *c* ist zwischen Vokalen unmöglich." *abiucassere* A 16, *abgreco* 50, *agacula* 192, *navicota* 220, *antaconista* 279, *locobris* 397, *clanco* C 148, *coaculatum* 467, *elivicata* E 46, *prodicus* P 442, *repacula* R 91, *propaco* S 265, *teca* T 28.

b for *p*:² *aborreas* A 27, *abricum* 67, *crebindia* C 263, *crebido* 265, *scabum* S 64, *obtima* 217.

p for *b*:³ infrequent: *publica* A 444, *pupligatum* P 438, *puplice* 467. Cf. *Puplicus* in inscriptions, *opproprium* O 149, *vipurna* V 105.

b for *v*:⁴ The vulgar confusion of *b* and *v*, from the second century on, is well known. Examples very numerous. *Ababus* A 2, *abita* = *avida* A 24, *flubius* 80, *bispillus* B 106, *bobinatores* 130, *obserba* C 122, *silbas* 222, *fabor* F 1, *serbus* M 42, *prelibabimus* P 129, *quibi* Q 30.

v for *b*: *duvium* A 61, *acevitas* = *acerbitas* 73, *duvianti* 218, *cavallares* 253, *sivi* 269, *vaccae* B 43, *cavallus* C 7, *cavallarius* P 356, *bivendum* S 191, *lividinantes* 362.

ti for *ci*:⁵ *dilitias* A 133, *apitiosus* 301, *sotius* C 369, 382, 431, 544, *commertio* 394, *sotietate* 427, *caltiamantum* 589, *untias* D 242, *homuntio* H 133, *menadatum* I 212, *sautio* M 179, *fallatia* P 118, *audatia* 439, *sautius* S 52.

ci for *ti*: *precium*, O 127.

c dropped before *t*:⁶ *autionarius* A 433, *autio* 444, *contratus* C

¹ Cf. Corssen, I. 77; Schuchardt, I. 124 ff.; Seelmann, 346.

² Cf. Schuchardt, I. 124, 127, 144 ff.; Seelmann, 299.

³ Cf. Seelmann, 299.

⁴ Cf. Schuchardt, I. 131; Seelmann, 239 f.

⁵ Cf. Seelmann, 323.

⁶ Cf. Seelmann, 278, 348.

542, *defunturium* D 119, *funtio* F 240, *iunturi* R 148, *coniuntum* S 38.

n dropped before *t*:¹ *cantates* A 163, *ardetes* 353, *hydromates* H 66, *laterna*² L 18, *fulgetes* 27.

n dropped before *d*:³ *compedium* C 545.

Perhaps in D 68 *depenendi*: *reddendi*, *n* is for *nn* = *nd* *dependendi*. Compare *dispennite distennite*, Plaut. Mil. 1407.⁴

ss for *ns*: *condessat* A 84.

ns for *ss*: *consensus* C 133, *defensus* D 83.

n inserted before *s*:⁵ *pertensum* P 300.

n dropped before final *s*:⁶ *freques* C 198, S 91, 98, *flagras* F 82, *ingeminas* I 227, *obnites* O 56, *loques* 166.

s for final *x*: *arupes* A 348, *senes* D 6, G 65, *mermis* M 76.

s for *sc*:⁷ *resiscere* R 103.

Dropping of final *m*, frequent: *aliena* A 14, *lege* 58, *aliena terra* 102, *arcu* F 198, *ad ira* P 486, *pala* V 159.

Dropping of final *t*: *aberunca* A 9, *tolle* = *tollit* 14, *demitti* M 105, *peiera* P 199. So often in verb-forms.

H is very frequently omitted or falsely added: *abitus* A 15, *actenus* 81, *achademia* 86.

f for *ph* is very frequent. Cf. F 23, 58, 65, etc.

l for *d* is found in *apoliterium* A 317.⁸

g for *i* = *j* in *degerat*⁹ D 150.

g dropped between vowels¹⁰ in *frius* H 113. Cf. *panorum* for *paganorum* P 55.

Worthy of mention is G 53 *gneumon*: *dicitur pulmo*, which may be accounted for in this way. The scribe found *neumon* for *pneumon*, just as in Pliny, N. H. XIX. 60, certain Mss. have *neumaticis*. Having a consciousness of some silent letter, he prefixed *g*, after the analogy of *gnatus*, *gnavus*, *gnosco*, and *gnomon*. Compare the "Umgekehrte Schreibung," cited by Schuchardt, I. 144, *pturmae* for *turmae*, from an inscription of about 200 A. D.

VOWELS.

o for *ū*:¹¹ *aboditur* A 40, *nodrix* 267, *degostat* D 156, *fofiles* F 187, *gostata* H 9.

o for *ū*, very frequent:¹² *colmine* (cf. *columen*) A 103, *intolit* 108, *oc-*

¹ Cf. Seelmann, 283.

² Cf. Saalfeld, Tensaurus Italograecus for *lanterna*.

³ Cf. Seelmann, 283.

⁴ Cf. Seelmann, 312.

⁵ Cf. Seelmann, 285; Corssen, I. 255.

⁶ Cf. Seelmann, 284.

⁷ Cf. Schuchardt, I. 145; III. 75.

⁸ Cf. Seelmann, 310.

⁹ Cf. Schuchardt, I. 72.

¹⁰ Cf. Seelmann, 349.

¹¹ Cf. Schuchardt, II. 181 ff.

¹² Cf. Seelmann, 216; Schuchardt, II. 149 ff.

corro 114, *aemolo* 134, *locrum* 140, *aercolus* 162, *volocres* 228, *stopite* B 53, *copidus* 75, *oxore* C 206, *foturum* F 189, *iovenalis* I 178, *doplans* 227, *orbanitas* S 15, *simolat* 207, *sporca* 319.¹

u for *ō*:² *furmula* D 297, *cupiosus* F 102, *ferux* 113, *futa* 172, *verbusitas* G 11, *custudia* 13, *nubeli* 69, *murio* H 35, *fluritum* 112, *puclula* I 369, *immobilis* O 53, *cognoscere* R 103, *suspis* S 442, *lurica* T 169.

u for *ō*:³ *accula* A 102, *cognitur* C 574, *curtina* 596, *superinspectur* E 106, *interpulavit* I 342, *balneatur* M 78, 79. So frequently nouns in *-tor*, which Schuchardt claims had *ō* "vulgärlateinisch." *obturpuit* O 49, *pulluta* P 427.

i for *ē*: *acidia* A 91, *vinditio* *vindunt* 429. (Schuchardt⁴ compares wal. *vinde*, sizil. *vinniri*) *bisteis* B 69 (cf. It. *biscia*), *biluae* 99, and P 239, *delivit* D 108, *disperatus* 183, *disidem* 185, *fistinanter* P 135, *filicitas* 494, *criscet* 364, *signities* S 193, *signes* 196.

i for *ē*:⁵ *inergumina* I 169,⁶ *innomirum*, *innomirabilem* 282, *numirus* M 20, *nimpe* N 92, *quatinus* Q 2. Cf. Festus 258, *quatenus significat qua fine, at quatinus quoniam*.

e for *i*:⁷ *fermandi* Q 43 (cf. Fr. *fermer*) *ceccum* C 217. Gröber, Archiv für Lat. Lex., I. 545, shows that Span. *chico*, Fr. *chiche*, It. *cica*, prove the *i* to be long.

e for *ī*:⁸ *proicet* A 13, *tollet* 25, *abluet* 51, and so frequently in the 3d pers. sing.: *addedit* 108, *adepiscitur* 110, *semile* 144, *vectimae* 198, *vicesim* 216, *aletus* 237, *engens* B 122 (cf. Fr. *engen* < *ingenium*), *minester* C 40, P 43, S 53, *spessavit* C 266 (cf. It. *spesso*) *sinester* S 114, *pegritia* 198.

Prosthetic *i*:⁹ is seen in I 407 *istromates* and 416 *istromatheas* = *stromateus*. I inserted L 133 *linchine*¹⁰ = *lychni*.

Examples of *ae* for *e*, and *e* or *ē* for *ae* will be found on every page.

a for *au*:¹¹ *agusta*, *agustum*, *agustorum*, *agustius* A 184–187, *actius* A 96, *cadices* C 119, *ladis* F 1, *lade* H 63. Cf. *latomus* L 61, and Saalfeld, Tensaurus *lautumiae*. Perhaps *caudalocus* = *catalogus* C 62 may be regarded as an instance of "Umgekehrte Schreibung."

Other phonetic peculiarities will be touched upon in the notes. I will only mention here as deserving attention, if my reading is correct, a single case of *ie* for *ē* for *ī*:¹² *biviera* for *bivira* B 101. In Plautus Mss. *veri* and

¹ Cf. Schuchardt, II. 355; Isid. Or. XII. I, 25: "*porcus* quasi *spurcus* (Var. *sporcus*).

² Cf. Seelmann, 214; Schuchardt, II. 91 ff.

³ Cf. Seelmann, 211 f.; Schuchardt, II. 101.

⁴ Cf. Schuchardt, I. 343 f.; Seelmann, 189 f.

⁵ Cf. Seelmann, 183, 186.

⁶ Cf. Schuchardt, III. 140.

⁷ Cf. Seelmann, 191.

⁸ Cf. Seelmann, 200.

⁹ Cf. Seelmann, 317.

¹⁰ Cf. Schuchardt, II. 410, and Saalfeld, Tensaurus.

¹¹ Cf. Schuchardt, II. 306–320; Seelmann, 223.

¹² Cf. Schuchardt, II. 332 f.

vero are frequently found for *viri* and *viro* (cf. Loewe, Prod., p. 75). Compare Fr. *fier*, *miel*, *fiel*, from *ferum*, *mel*, *fel*.

To inspire respect for the miscellaneous contents of these glossaries, it is only necessary to show that many of the unusual words and forms found in them go back to the most excellent sources. This I shall endeavor to do by a few illustrations taken from the Sangallensis.

nis: *nobis* N 86. Neither Loewe nor De Vit in his Glossarium cites this gloss, although doubtless it will be found in other glossaries. The only other evidence for the existence of a form *nis* is a remark of Paulus under the word *calim* 47, "Antiqui dicebant pro *clam*, ut *nis* pro *nobis*, *sam* pro *suam*, *im* pro *eum*."

anxati: *vocati nominati* A 276. Compare with this Paulus 8, *axare*: *nominare*. *Axare* seems to be required by *axamenta* Paulus 3, and the derivation from the root seen in *negare*, *adagium*. But, as Mueller remarks, the alphabetical order seems to require *anxare*, standing, as it does, between *antarium* and *antipagmenta*. See also Gloss. Labb. *anxant*: *ὀνομάζουσιν*. De Vit gives a gloss *anxiati*: *nominatim vocati*.

exanclare: *exaurire* E 287. Compare Paulus 80, *exanclare*: *exaurire*. Placidus 38, *exanclare*, *exaurire*, a Graeco *veniens*, *quod quidem verbum Plautus, saecularis poeta comicus posuit in Stich*: "ne iste edepol vinum poculo pauxillulo saepe exanclavit."

oppidanus: *civis ex oppida nam oppidaneus Latinum est, apud antiquos oppida dicta sunt quod opem dare (nt)* O 131. Paulus 203, *oppidum dictum est quod opem praebet*. The *dare*, however, is as much a part of the etymology as *opem*; and so Festus 202, quoting from Cicero de Gloria, has "quod *opem* darent." This is lost in the *praebet* of Paulus. Other explanations are given by Varro, L. L., V. 32, and Servius ad *Æn.* IX. 608.

remilus: *repando* R 73. Compare Paulus 276, *remillum dicitur quasi repandum*.

sarissa: *genus teli Macedonici* S 36. Festus 318, *Sarissa est hastae Macedonicae genus*.

suerda: *stercus uvile* S 378. Paulus 303, *Suerda stercus suillum*, etc. To make sense, *uvile* should be emended to *suillum* (*suile*?) An easier emendation, however, is *ovile* (*u* for *o*, cf. *opilio* and *upilio*). And as, according to the conjecture of Mueller Festus 302, Verrius Flaccus must have treated of *ovicerda* = *stercus ovile* in the same connection, *ovile* may have arisen from some confusion of two glosses.

tagax: *forunculus* T 3. Festus 359 *Tagax furunculus a tangendo cuius vocabuli Lucilius meminit* "et mutonis manum perscribere posse tagem." (*tagacem* Paulus). Goetz Rheinisches Museum Bd. XL. p. 327 cites from Vaticanus (1469) "*tagax*: *fugax*" where *furax* is to be written. Cf. Loewe Prod. p. 317.

nusciosus: *qui plus vepere videt* N 133, is a corrupt remnant of what

is found in Paulus 171. *Nusciciosus, qui parum videt propter vitium oculorum, quique plus videt vesperi, quam meridie.* From the fuller statement of Festus 173, we learn that Aelius Stilo explained the word thus, *qui plus videret vesperi, quam meridie, nec cognosceret, nisi quod usque ad oculos admovisset.* Cf. Loewe Prod. pp. 17 and 121.

lixā: *aqua dicebant antiqui unde elixare dicitur* L 148. Compare Nonius Marcellus p. 62, *lixam namque aquam veteres vocaverunt, unde elixum dicimus aqua coctum*; and p. 48, *elixum quicquid ex aqua molli-tur vel decoquitur nam lixem aquam veteres dixerunt.* In the latter passage Quicherat reads *lixem* with the Mss., but in the former against the Mss. corrects *lixam* to *lixem*. The evidence of the glossaries, as Loewe points out (Prod. p. 404), would rather favor the correction of *lixem* to *lixam*. The gloss, while not derived from Nonius directly, may go back to the same source.

alcitellus: *alie evocatus* A 256, *altellus*: *terra nutritus* 258 (not *terrae*, as Loewe reads Prod. p. 12, where other forms of this gloss are given). *Altellus* as a surname of Romulus is known to us only from Paulus 7. Whether the form *alcitellus* is anything more than a corruption, it would be difficult to say. It has some support in *acitella*, Frag. Vindob. 2404 (Loewe l. c.).

exaustant: *exauriunt* E 234, confirms Paulus 82, *exhaustant*: *effe-runt*. Although the lexica furnish no example of this verb, we may be sure that this exact form occurred.

taura: *sterelis* T 17, is an example of a gloss reduced to its lowest terms. Compare Paulus 353. *Taurus vaccas steriles dici existimatur hac de causa, quod non magis pariant quam tauri*, see also Festus 352.

aeneatores: *corno vel calamo cantates* A 163, contains, with slight emendation, the same information as Paulus 20, *aeneatores*: *cornicines dicuntur, id est cornu canentes*.

ceccum: *cortex malignanati* C 217. Paulus 42, *Ciccum membrana tenuis malorum punlicorum*. For a full discussion of this gloss see Loewe Prod. p. 274.

bibinare: *inquinare sanguine muliebri minstruum* B 154. The alphabetic order requires *bubinare*. Paulus 32, *Bubinare est menstruo mulierum sanguine inquinari*. Lucilius: "Haec" inquit "te imbubinat, at contra te imbulbitat." Placidus p. 13, *bibinare, sanguine inquinare*. *Inquinare* should be read in Paulus, cf. Loewe Prod. pp. 250 and 313 f.

campae: *equi marini* C 17. Paulus 44, *Cappas marinos equos Graeci a flexu posteriorum partium appellant*. If we compare *Hippocampi, equi marini, a flexu caudarum, quae piscosae sunt*, Nonius p. 120, we can hardly doubt that *campas* should be read for *cappas*.

carisa: *faba* C 69. Paulus 44, *Carissam apud Lucilium vafram significat*. Hence for *faba* we must read *vafra*. According to Loewe Glossae Nominum, p. 150, Codex Casinensis 439^s has *carissa*: *paba*. For fuller glosses of this word see Prod. p. 304.

For other glosses which go back to equally good ancient sources, see the notes on *abellum* A 11, *acerlis* 82, *alux* 224, *arceria* 361, *bispillus* B 106, *boa* 121, *camuribus* C 22, *cannar* 116 and 44, *ceritus* 234, *cocula* 341, *compennens* 402, *gentiunt* G 49, *hostit* H 124, *hostimentum* 128, *intercapito* I 352, *investis* 384, *macilentus* M 30, *mapalia* 33, *metacastor* 80, *lapite* L 60, *opniparum* O 154, *saccella* S 12, *taxat* T 7, *trabica* 23, *transtres* 24, *tragula* 27, *tesqua* 88, *tybicines* 112, *vola* V 146.

Sometimes it is possible to refer a word glossed with more or less probability to a definite author.

Thus A 287 and 288, *anfracta* : *intertortuosa*, *anfracta* : *et difficilia* undoubtedly refer to a passage quoted by Varro, L. L. VII. 15, and after him more fully by Nonius, p. 192, from the Eurysaces of Attius, —

*Super Ōceani stagna álta patris
Terrárum anfracta revísam.*

Varro's explanation is somewhat different, *anfractum est flexum, ab origine duplici dictum, ab ambitu et frangendo*.

A 157, *aetatula* : *aetate modica*, shows that the gloss refers to some passage where the word occurred in the ablative. Such a passage is quoted by Aulus Gellius II. 23, 10, from Caecilius, *Quis vestrarum fuit integra aetatula*?

C 93, *caliotur* : *fallit*, corrupt for *calvitur*, which may go back to the Laws of the XII. Tables. "Si calvitur pedemve struit manum endoia-cito," quoted by Festus 313. Placidus, p. 25, has *Calvitur, frustratur. decipit*, which more resembles the explanation of Nonius, p. 6. *Calvitur dictum est frustratur; tractum a calvis mimicis, quod sint omnibus frustratui*. Plautus in *Casina* (II. 2, 3)

Nam ubi domi sola sum
Sopor manus calvitur.

It is better, therefore, to refer the gloss to this passage. It is worthy of notice that Servius ad *Æn.* I. 720, explains *calvio* by *fallo*, "Alii *calvam*, quod corda amantum *calviat* id est *fallat* atque eludat." For other glosses see Prod. p. 366.

C 316, *circumfundimur* : *circumdatur*. No one can doubt that the reference here is to Verg. *Æn.* II. 383, —

Inruimus, densis et circumfundimur armis.

A 380, *ast ego* : *ego autem* probably refers to *Æn.* I. 46, —

Ast ego, quae divom incedo regina, Iovisque (cf. VII. 308),

in commenting on which Servius compares Sallust's use of *vos autem*.

A 220, *allabi* : *navigio duci* refers, I think, to *Æn.* III. 131, —

Et tandem antiquis Curetum adlabimur oris.

The form *adlabi* occurs *Æn.* X. 269.

A 248, *allavitur* : *leviter decurit* may refer to Æn. X. 292, —

Sed mare inoffensum crescenti adlabitur aestu.

C 382, *compotrix* : *sotia ad bibendum*, may refer to Terence, And. 232,

Quia compotrix eius est. di, date facultatem obsecro.

A 244, *aliorsum* : *altera in parte* may refer to Ter. Eun. I. 2, 2, where Donatus explains it *in aliam partem*. In a Terence glossary found in Cod. Vaticanus 1471, recently edited by Goetz, occurs *aliorsum* : *aliter dicit*.

Many other cases of this sort will be found in the notes. I will only call attention to *bobinadores* B 130, *bucones* 153, *catax* C 34, *cassibus* 52, *carinantes* 114, *calcitriones* 135, *conbibiones* 543, *consuetio* 553, *discerniculum* D 227, *libare* L 99, *perpexa* P 307, *persolla* 310, *senta* S 106, *serpit* 150, *semicem* 157, *subtemine* 353, *suffecet* 398, *tresoli* T 83, *tumulus* 196, *undantia* U 189.

Now, a good source having been established for so many of these glosses, it stands to reason that other rare and difficult words go back to equally good sources, although we may not be able to appeal to any ancient authority for their use. While the evidence of a glossary as corrupt in its orthography as the Sangallensis may be regarded as insufficient to establish a form or word otherwise unknown, the comparison of several related glossaries may enable us to arrive at the true form, and to assign to it its right meaning ; and words thus established, if supported by good analogies, ought to be looked upon as the property of the language, and received into our dictionaries. A few examples will illustrate this.

helitores : *ortolani* (= *hortulani*) H 40. Loewe Prod., p. 339, cites four other glosses in support of *helitores*. Doubtless the word was contained in the fuller discussion of Verrius Flaccus, from which Paulus 100 has preserved "*Helus et helusa* antiqui dicebant, quod nunc *holus* et *holera*." In this case, therefore, we are not only certain of the form, but we can assign it to a very early period of the language. Plaut. Trin. 407, already uses *holitores*, and Placidus, p. 51, gives *Holitores*, *holerum distractores*.

dilargus : *multum donans* D 172. *Dilargus*, which according to Loewe Prod., p. 382, and Hildebrand, p. 105, is found in several glossaries, has already been received into the dictionaries of De Vit and Du Cange. It is supported by the use of *dilargiri*, although after the analogy of *deparcus* (Suetonius) we might rather have expected *delargus* as its opposite.

exumptuavi : *pauper factus sum* E 236 (cf. Hildebrand, p. 136, and Loewe Prod., p. 425, who also gives *exumptuavit* : *pauperavit*). Both De Vit and Du Cange give *exumptuare*, and the latter cites Baldricus

lib. I. Chr. Camerac, cap. 120, *Domesticos sane exsumptuabat locupletabat alienigenas*. Before assigning the word, however, to a late period, it will be well to remember that Lucilius uses *deargentare*, and Plautus has *expeculiat*.

aequalentiae: *semile (similis) divisio* A 144. This word is doubtless of late origin. Du Cange defines it as "Divisio hereditatis vel bonorum per aequales partes," and gives several examples of its use.

baulat: *latrat* B 14, we might be inclined to emend to *baubat*. *Baubantur* occurs in Lucretius V. 1070, and Isidorus Diff., I. 607, gives *canis baubat vel latrat*, while Codex Casinensis 439 has *baubantur catuli* (cf. Loewe Glossae Nominum, p. 249); but in an onomatopoetic word the termination may easily vary. We may well compare the English *bawl*, of which the *baw* is the essential part, and Gr. βαῦλεω. According to Du Cange, Ugutio, in giving the names for the cries of different animals, has "Canum latrare seu baulare." Du Cange and Diefenbach both recognize *baulare*.

abiuga: *a iugo semota vel dissociata* A 18 seems to prove the existence of an adjective *abiugus*. De Vit cites a gloss *Abiugus*: θωρία, ζώγεια, which must be compared with *abiuges hostiae*: *iugum non expertae* also given by Du Cange. So we have both *biugus* and *biugis*, *quadriugus* and *quadriugis*. Vergil speaks of such *hostiae* in Georg. IV. 540, as *intacta cervice iuvencae*. Cf. Ovid Met. III. 12, *bos*—*nullum passa iugum*.

omnopere: *omni virtute* O 111, also found in Ambr. B 31 (cf. Loewe Glossae Nominum, p. 168). *Omnopere* is formed regularly after the analogy of *tantopere*, *magnopere*.

elapidavit: *distruxit* E 40. Pliny uses *elapidatus* = freed from stones. Hildebrand, p. 134, gives this gloss, *expilat, occulte exterminat vel elapidat*. *Dilapidet* in Terence Phorm. v. 8, 4, is explained by Donatus as *disperdat*.

bidendo: *fodio* B 94 (cf. Du Cange under *bidendare* and *bidentare*). The substantive *bidentatio* shows that there must have been a verb *bidento*, although it seems not to occur in any author.

cinnus: *tortio oris, unde dictus est cicinnus* C 327. Loewe gives in addition the following glosses, Prod., p. 393: *cinnus*: *torti oris*; *cinnus*: *tortio oris*; *cinus*: *torciores inde cinnus*; *cinus*: *tortiones indecentes* (corruption for *cinnus*: *tortio oris*; *inde cincinnus*). He conjectures that the full gloss once read *cinnus*: *tortio oris, inde dictus est cincinnus* [*tortus capillus*], and that we may explain *Cinna* as *homo torti oris*. Furthermore he cites *cinnus*: *nutus*; *cinnus*: *νῦμα* (gloss. Philoxeni, p. 38, 29); *nutu*: *voluntate sive cinno vel aspectu*; *nictare*: *cinnum facere, id est oculo annuere*; *cinnavit*: *innuit promisit*. Nothing could illustrate better the assistance to be derived from a comparison of many glossaries. No one can doubt the existence of *cinnus*, at least in vulgar Latin,—and Gröber Archiv I. 545, without referring to the proof of Loewe,

posits *cinnum* in sense of "Stirnrunzeln, Winken nach: span. *ceño*, aspan. *aceñar* winken, port. *cenho*, prov. *cenn-ar*, winken, afrz. *cener*, *acener*, rät. *cin*, Wink, ital. *cenno*, *acennare*."

For other new, rare, or difficult words, some of which still wait for a satisfactory explanation, see the following glosses with their notes:—

acrore A 94, *receriat* 279, *intertortuosa* 287, *belligeratores* B 71, *castilitati* C 43, *carpacus* 75, *canier* 115, *recrastinatio* 395, *conlibiscet* 480, *conclasare* 504, *abinvicem* 623, *desitescere* D 48, *verruculatus* D 132, *divale* 190, *discipulati* 210, *dispernit* 244, *diplumatarius* 249, *extestinum* E 286, *eloquus* F 2, *fassiloquax* 18, *famicus* 48, *favisio* 62, *furfuraculum* 241, *gastromargia* G 15, *grumat* 82, *glevo* 87, *hestispicus* H 36, *heculaneus* 51, *iacturarius* I 10, *impopulavile* 66, *insuetare* 307, *interminia* 360, *daemoniosa* L 5, *leptopyria* 90, *manicat* M 23, *mermis* 76, *minsare* 95, *monachosmum* 127, *musitanter* 173, *musia* 174, *mutturci* 181, *olitana* O 105, *gravosum* 124, *oridurius* 166, *pactorium* P 7, *parasituli* 33, *panera* 67, *prestigiaverunt* 139, *deambulatorium* 238, *imaginarie* 253, *pergenuat* 270, *persum* 271, *clustellum* 312, *ramen* R 18, *refoculat* 52, *ronannis* 168, *rustu*, 192, *sarga* S 35, *saures* 45, *sconna* 311, *scrupulatur* 388, *superaria* 415, *taria* T 6, *pertusorium* V 74, *vicissitur* 97, *unicuba* 197, *yfinx* Y 8.

Finally, I wish to illustrate by a few examples the value which these glossaries have for the student of late and vulgar Latin. In the interpretations one may find many words which were unknown in the classical period, or which were used in a different sense. In some cases it may be assumed that the correct classical word had fallen into disuse, and that the word used in the interpretation was ordinarily employed in its place. Compare with C 175 *cliens*: *susceptus*, what Servius says, ad *Æn.* VI. 609, "*clientium* quos nunc *susceptos* vocamus."

Rönsch, *Itala and Vulgata*, p. 334, gives a great many instances of *modicus* = "klein, gering, unbedeutend," and says "*modicus* in dieser Bedeutung ist ein fast nie fehlendes Characteristicum der Itala und Volksprache welches nur hier und da durch *pusillus* sich ersetzt findet." Loewe *Prod.*, p. 414, ff. gives twenty-seven examples from glossaries, only one of which is cited from the Sangallensis, although some from the Cod. Amplonianus are identical with those found in our glossary. I have collected twenty examples.

A 157 *aetatula*: *aetate modica*.

A 233 *allec*: *pisciculus modicus*.

C 221 *cercilus*: *navicula modica*.

C 613 *cumba*: *navicula modica*.

E 75 *emuniles*: *modice eminentibus*.

- F 202 *frusta* : *particula modica*.
 L 137 *linter* : *navicula modica*.
 M 62 *meliusculum* : *modicum meliorem*.
 M 160 *munusculum* : *modica donatio*.
 N 55 *nequiquam* : *nec modicum*.
 P 14 *pauxillum* : *paulolum modicum*.
 P 87 *papiliones* : *tenturia modica*.
 P 167 *pretus* : *modicus*.
 P 326 *pixides* : *vasa modica*, etc.
 Q 7 *quantolum* : *modicum*.
 Q 42 *quiddam* : *modicum aliquid*.
 Q 47 *quippiam* : *aliquid modicum*.
 S 73 *scafa* : *navicula modica*.
 S 140 *sensim* : *paulatim modice*.
 V 129 *virguncula* : *virgo modica*.

The frequent use of *minutus* for *parvus* in Cassius Felix has been noticed by Wölfflin. Cf. "Ueber die Latinität des Afrikaners Cassius Felix," *Berichte d. bayer. Akad. der Wissenschaften*, 1880, p. 403. I have noted the following instances of *minutus* thus used : —

- C 210 *caementum* : *minidorum lapidum congregatio*.
 D 270 *dispicatis* : *minutis partibus*.
 L 90 *leptopyria* : *minute febris*.
 M 107 *migma* : *palea minutarum*.
 Q 45 *quisquillas* : *paleas minutissimas*.
 V 105 *vipurna* : *silva minuta*.
 V 110 *virecta* : *loca quævis sint in agris arboribus minutis frondentibus*.
 V 114 *virgulta* : *silva minuta*.

Summitas, according to Krebs-Allgayer, *Antibarbarus*, is late Latin for *altitudo*, *cacumen*, *fastigium*. De Vit cites several passages from the Vulgate. Compare the following glosses : —

- C 82 *cacumen* : *summitas*.
 C 265 *crebido* : *rima summita*.
 C 594 *culmmen* : *summitas*.
 C 612 *cuspsis* : *summitas aste*.
 D 77 *de vertice* : *de summitate*.
 I 24 *iuga* : *capita et summitatis montium*.
 S 64 *scabum* : *summitas cacumen*.
 V 79 *vertex* : *summitas capitis et cacumen montis*.

Of *circumquaque* the *Antibarbarus* says "spät Latein und nur einmal kommt *circumquaque* vor für *circum*." Other examples, however, will be found in Georges and in Paucker, *Supplementum Lexicorum Latinorum*. Compare C 300, *circumquaque* : *undique*, and C 500, *conlustrare* : *cir-*

cumquaque conspiciens. The word occurs in a Latin hymn of the eleventh century. (Cf. *Mélanges Lat. et bas-Latins*, par A. Boucherie, Montpellier, 1875, p. 34), —

Salve tu, inclita,
Circumquaque septa
Clusione mirifica! Deus.

The fact that in the Romance languages *ferre* was supplanted by *portare* makes the following glosses significant: —

- A 372 *armiger: armiportatur.*
B 106 *bispillus: ubi mortuos portant* (Paulus 369 *efferunt*)
D 115 *devectus: deportatus.*
E 144 *evehit: transportat.*
F 111 *ferunt: portant.*
F 112 *feretrum: lectus in quo mortui portantur.*
(Cf. Varro L. L. v. 167, *ubi lectus mortui fertur*, and Servius ad *Æn.* XI. 64, *locus ubi mortui feruntur.*)
F 179 *fosforus: lucem portans.*
G 46 *gestat: portat.*
I 392 *invehit: infert portat.*
I 397 *invectus: inportatus.*
L 35 *latur: portatur.*
L 44 *laurigeris: laurum portantes.*
L 71 *lectica: qua consoles portantur.*
R 65 *relatum: reportatum.*
R 67 *regerit: reportat.*
R 126 *revehit: reportat.*
R 135 *revicta: reportata.*
S 32 *sandapila: ubi portantur gladiatoris.*
S 190 *signifer: qui signum portat in bello.*
V 36 *vectitat: frequenter portat.*
V 41 *vehiculum: iumentum, carrum vel omnem quod a portandum utilem est.*
V 42 *vehit: portat.*
V 45 *vectus: portatus.*

S 279 *stricto punctione (pugione): evaginato glatio (gladio).* The same gloss is given by Loewe Prod., p. 106, from Cod. Leidensis 67 F¹. Suetonius uses *strictis pugionibus*, Julius Cæsar c. 82. *Evaginare* seems to be vulgar and late. *Evaginato gladio* is found in the Vulgate, Mark xiv. 47, Acts xvi. 27. See Georges and Rönsch p. 190. Add Hegesippus I. 28, 3, IV. 30, and Ambrosius de fide III. 125. (Cf. *Romanische Forschungen* I. 271 and 415.)

G 12 *garrit: verbosatur.* The verb *verbosari* belongs to ecclesiastical Latin. See examples in Rönsch *Itala und Vulgata*, p. 171, and compare

especially Augustin. Serm. 251, "in ecclesia *garriunt*, ita *verbosantur* ut lectiones divinas nec ipsae audiant."

D 140 *deverticulum*: *ubi camsatur*. Compare D 250 *diverticulum*: *quod brevi loco divertitur*. The verb *camsare* in the one gloss takes the place of *dĕ* = *devertere* in the other. Ennius wrote *Leucatam campsant* (cf. Priscian K. I. p. 541, where DH have *camsant*) in place of which Cicerō ad Att. V. 9, uses *Leucatē flecte*: *v.* The word, however, seems to have continued in the vulgar idiom. I quote Du Cange. "*Camsare, Flectere iter* in Glossar. Vatican. sec. XI. ap. Maium Classic. auct. tom. 7, p. 534; *plectere iter* in cod. reg. 7644; *Item flectere* in Papiae cod. 7609. Regula Magistri c. 56, 'Cum fratres spiritales sine laico ambulant iuncti ad se, *campsantes* modice de via, flectant genua.' Hinc *cansare* pro *cedere*, *locum dare*, *flectere*, *deflectere*, apud Dantem Infer. can. 12, in Purgat. can. 15, et Matth. Villaneum lib. 1, c. 1."

L 58 *latibulum*: *defensaculum*, — Neither Harpers' nor De Vit gives *defensaculum*; but it is used by Servius ad Verg. ecl. VII. 6; Augustinus ep. 102, 35, and ps. 67, 21, umbra ista *defensaculum* intelligitur, etc. Vulgar forms in *-aculum* must have been very common. See Rönisch p. 37 f.

To the examples of *pos* given by Loewe Glossae Nominum p. 210 f. and Prod. p. 137, may be added —

D 105 *denique*: *pos modum, deinde*.

P 263 *perendie*: *pus cras*.

R 129 *revinxit*: *pos tergum ligavit*.

For the use of *sero* in sense of *vesper* (cf. fr. *soir*, it. *sera*) we have interesting testimony in H 62 *hesperus*: *stella quę primos sero apparit*. See Wölfflin, ueber die Latinität des Cassius Felix p. 396.

In the same article Wölfflin, p. 410, says: "*Saepe*, welches in den romanischen Sprachen verloren gegangen und in Italiänischen durch *sovente* (subinde, frnz. *souvent*), *spesso*, *frequentemente* ersetzt worden ist, findet sich zwar bei Caelius ziemlich häufig, verhältnissmässig selten dagegen bei Cassius, nämlich nur 179, 16 und in den Formeln *saepe memoratus* 37, 8, und *ut saepe dixi* 38, 7, wogegen sich die längern Formen *saepius* und *saeplissime* leichter behauptet haben. Das absterbende *saepe* wird bei Cassius mehr als unterstützt durch das etwa 70 mal gebrauchte *frequenter*, ein Missverhältniss, welches um so mehr auffällt, wenn man sich erinnert dass *frequenter* ein von Cäsar, Sallust und mehreren andern Autoren der guten Zeit nicht verwendetes Wort ist," etc., (cf. Archiv. I. p. 4). From this point of view the following glosses will be found interesting: —

C 264 *crebo* (= *crebro*): *spissum, subinde*.

C 124 *capessere*: *capere, invadere frequenter* (Servius ad Æn. I. 77, *saepe capere*).

- D 203 *dictitat: frequenter dicit.*
 F 8 *factitat: frequenter facio.*
 F 12 *facesso: — frequenter facio.*
 I 10 *iacturarius: qui frequenter patitur damnum, etc.*
 I 105 *imperitat: frequenter imperat.*
 I 370 *interdum: frequenter.*
 M 103 *missitat: frequenter mittit.*
 M 177 *musitat: frequenter murmurat.*
 P 43 *parentat: umbris vel tumulis mortuorum frequenter paret, etc.*
 P 257 *perpesitijs: qui frequenter aliquem patitur.*
 P 379 *potitur: frequenter utitur vel fruitur.*
 V 16 *valetuderijs: qui frequenter egrotat.*
 V 36 *vectitat: frequenter portat.*

The positive *saepe* occurs only once, P 146; *pressant: sepe precedunt; saepius* occurs four times, —

- C 159 *clamitat: saepius clamat.*
 M 95 *minsare: saepius mingere.*
 O 82 *occursat: saepius occurrit.*
 R 156 *rogitat: saepius rogat.*

Assidue occurs M 88 *minitatur: assidue minatur.*

One would suppose that in the definition of “*verba frequentativa*” a writer might be tempted by the etymology to use *frequenter*, even if elsewhere he used *saepe*. It is worthy of notice, therefore, that of the Grammarians included by Keil, who treat of frequentatives, *saepe* is used by Servius (IV. 413), Pompeius (V. 220), Macrobius (V. 626), and Sergius (Anecd. Hel. 152); *saepius* by Charisius (I. 255), and Diomedes (I. 344); *frequenter* by Cledonius (V. 16), and Augustinus (V. 516); while the Commentum Einsiedlense has, p. 207, *saepe lego*; p. 253, *quod crebro fit ut lectito, saepe lego*; and on the same page, *volitat, frequenter volat*. Verrius Flaccus undoubtedly used *saepe* in conformity with the usage of his time, and this is preserved in Festus and Paulus. See under *adnctat, abnutare, auditavi, fulare* (here *saepius*), *mantare, meritavere, obsonitavere, ostentas, occisitantur, quassare*.

A profitable treatment of syntactical usage could hardly be based on a single glossary, and I shall not undertake it here. Many mistakes that appear are doubtless due to the sheer carelessness of scribes. Others represent laxity of usage in the language as actually spoken at the time when the glossary was written, or even at some earlier period. Thus we find *sine dubium* P 440, N 94, and Q 46; *sine consilium* E 201; *sine spem* E 241; *sine sensum* F 32; *sine barbas* I 62; *de adulterium* N 111; *ex intervallum* E 195; *ex*

totum P 306; *ex matrem nubilem* S 428; *de quo scribitur* S 257 (instrumental for the simple ablative; cf. Rönsch *Itala und Vulgata* p. 393); *cum ventum* N 78; *cum III pedes* T 129; *per manu* M 23; *per otio* U 23; *ad pugna* M 28; *ad gloria* P 63; *ante sole* A 435; *ante luce* L 170; *post captivitate* P 394; *in unum volumine* C 525; *qui in provintia proficiscunt* P 43; *circa uva* T 153; *sine arma* I 164; *sine effectum* I 401; *incircumscriptus: terminum carens* I 133. Compare Rönsch *Itala und Vulgata*, pp. 406-412 and 414.

Enough illustrations have I trust been given to show the extreme value of these glossaries for the study of Latin in its earlier and later periods. Many others under each category will be found in the notes. Romance scholars will doubtless find many forms and orthographical peculiarities of interest on which I have failed to comment. A very interesting example is furnished by V 82, *Vernum: prima vir* (= *ver*). We have here apparently a forerunner of the Italian *primavera*. Not until, however, a great many of these glossaries have been edited can the best results be realized, and the gain may be expected to be almost as great for the Romance languages as for the study of Latin.

AN OLD LATIN GLOSSARY.

CODEx SANGALLENSIS 912.

- P. 4. Abba: pater
 ababus: tritavi pater
 abacta: immolata
 abactus: ab acto remotus
 5 abantes: mortui
 abaso: infirma domus
 abest: deest
 abit: discedit
 aberunca: abstirpat
 10 abemcat: eradicat
 abellum: agnus recens natus
 abii: discessit
 abicit: proicet, minat
 abigeius: qui tolleremaliena
 15 P. 5. abitudo: abitus corporis vel
 vestitus
 abiucassere: disiungere
 abiungere: dissociare
 abiuga: a iugo semota vel dissociata
 abissus: profundum
 20 abiungit: seiungit
 abincursu: ab inpugnationē
 abingruentis: abinmittentis
 abiurat: negat
 abita: insatiata
 25 abolet: tollet
 abolere: dememoria excludere
 aborreas: manatio
 abonat: repudiat
 aboris: a finibus vel ab initiis
 30 abolitio: res semota et oblivione per-
 ducta
 P. 6. aborsus: ab eo quod est ordior
 abortus: ex eo quod est orior
 aborrit: dissonat, discrepat
 abunde: satis
 35 abunda: panici et millei follicoli
 abusive: abuso tracta
 abusi: male usi
 abluta: diligenter lota
 abusitatus: minus instructus scientia
 40 aboditur: recusat
 abdixit: ammovit
 abligurire: plurima consumere id sus-
 pensis degitis leviescebum tangere
 abnegat: plusquam negat
 abstans: distans
 45 abrepticius: furiosus
 P. 7. absono: non simili sono
 abdicat: a re alienat
 ablutum: abscunvit
 abdidit: occultavit
 50 abgreco: reparo et egreco
 abluet: emundat
 ablegatur: condemnatur
 abnuit: rennuit
 abniso: nolo, veto
- 55 abnenepus: qui nascitur de pronepote
 abrogans: humiles
 abrogare: lege tollere
 abstrusa: abscondida
 abstemius: sobrius
 60 absistit: loge est
 P. 8. absurdum: turpe, duuium
 absque foedere: sine amicitia
 abstote: recedite, abite
 absedeto: longe sedeto
 65 abtra: folia vitae
 abricum: locus temperativus sine
 rigore
 abset: longe
 acapis: caritas
 acapitus: dilectus
 70 acathe: genus lapidis
 acantes: genus floris quo vestes infi-
 ciuntur
 accentus: sonu vocis coreptae vel
 productae
 P. 9. acevitas: crudelitas
 acervuus: tumulus
 75 acerbum: immaturum
 acceptatur: auctor, conscriptur
 accersit: vocat
 acer: durus
 acertio: vocatio
 80 acero: flubius apud inferus
 atenus: usque nunc
 acerlis: securis quam flaminei subpon-
 tificis habebant
 acersa: arculatoreania
 accevat: condessat, constipat, quoad-
 unat
 85 achademicus: phylosophus
 achademia: locus ubi Plato tractavat
 P. 10. acrimonia: sevitia
 acidiat: stomachatur
 acie: turba
 90 aciem: ocolorum aut vim ferri
 acidia: tedium animi
 accitur: advocatur
 accito: evocato
 acidus: ab acre
 95 acepitrem: acceptore
 actius: amplius uberis
 aconito: genus veneni
 acononitus: qui nulli communicat
 acroceria: ligatura articolorum
 100 hic acinus: et huacini generis masculi
 P. 11. acuum: diathema
 accula: qui aliena terra colit
 a colmine: ab alto
 actutom est: statim, confestim
 105 actuarius: acta qui facit
 adeas: accedas

- adonai : dominus significans
 addedit : intolitus
 adeptus : consecutus
 110 adespiscitur : conquiratur
 adest : presto est
 adesto : auxiliare
 addida : adiecta
 adero : auxiliabor vel occorro
 115 P. 12. adulta : matura
 adnectens : nodans vel ligans
 adserens : disputans, adfirmā
 adsertio : disputatio
 adsertor : confirmator
 120 adseverat : adfirmat
 adminiculum : auxilium, adiutorium
 adnixa : innotata, adiuuncta
 adtonitus : intentus
 adstipulatus : adiuunctus
 125 adstipulatus : idoneus testes
 adstipulatio : professio
 adstipulatione : adspensione
 affinis : proximus
 P. 13. adluricum : res ad lumen
 apta
 130 ad summum : ad novissimum aut ad
 primum
 aephyphama : apparatus, ostensio
 aelam : porticum
 aeden : dilitias
 aemolo : invidio
 135 aemolus : imitatur
 aemola : imitatrix seu adversa
 aemolatio : zelus, contentio, invidia
 aestuat : anxius
 aestus : calor
 140 aemolumentum : locrum vel quæstum
 equiperat : equant, compensant, semi-
 lant
 equargentus : am
 P. 14. aequae : iustae
 aequalentiae : semiledivisio
 145 aequora : maria ab aequalitate
 aequora : campi
 aestus : calor
 aevum : aestas vel tempus
 aevo gravis : sexus vel aetate infirmus
 150 aevis : aetas
 aeternum : perenne, perpetuo
 aer : inter caelum et terra
 aerarium : tesaurum
 aestu : turbatione, calore
 155 aethra : rota celi
 aethon : aquila
 aetatula : aetate modica
 aenenitores : tui cenes
 aeneade : coniuratio
 160 aequivus : unius ætatis
 P. 15. aethera cælestia vel possessio
 caeliigneæ
 aercolus : genus arboris
 aeneatores : corno vel calamo cantantes
 Aeneades : Romam vel Troiam
 165 aeviterum : aeternum
 aefunne : aestimationis
 aerumna : labori nopia
 aes : eramentum
 aeneum : aereum
 170 aepos : versus
 aedituus : custus domorum et templo-
 rum
 afrodin : spumam sanguinis gerante
 afficior : tedium padior
 a fectum : studium
 175 adfectio : voluntas
 affatim : abundanter
 aphthas : oris ulceratio
 P. 16. affatibus : allocutionibus
 afuit : defuit
 180 affluentia : habundantia
 aformas : occasionis
 agios : sanctus scs
 agaso : domesticus
 agusta : pulchra vel sancta
 185 agustum : amplificum
 agustorum : sanctorum
 agustius : magnificentius
 agrestis : rusticus vel ferus
 agmen : multitudo
 190 agone : pugna, certamen
 agutus : velox, agilis
 agacula : lenocinatur
 agricola : colonus
 agason : minester officialis
 195 agaron : qui negotia aliena anteambolat
 P. 17. Agrippa : qui in pedibus nas-
 citur
 agnati : liberi qui per adoptione veni-
 unt in tantum d cognati, adinis
 agoniae : hostiae, vectimae
 agonitheta : qui ipse est in bello
 200 agonia : alacritas, amor vel vigor
 Agracas : nomen montis in Sicilia
 agiographa : sancta scriptura
 agonita : herba venenaria
 aggeres : terre congeries
 205 aggerat : congregat
 agon : certamen
 ait : dicit
 ais : dicis
 aio : dico
 210 aisti : dixisti
 ain : ergo
 Alcides : Hercules a virtute appella-
 tus, alce grece virtus dicit
 alioquin : nam si non
 P. 18. alacer : laetus, gaudens, ex-
 pedī
 215 algor : frigus
 alternantim : vicessim
 alternanti : duvitant
 alabastrum : genus marmoris pretioso
 allabione : inundatione *aquarum*
 220 allabi : navicio duci
 alogia : convivium grece

- allicula : genus vestis
 alucinato : lucis alienatio
 alux : pollex in pede
 225 al/eus : deus marinus
 alma : virgo sancta, Hebreum est
 aalma : virgo
 alites : volocres
 altilia : studiosaginata
 230 altilia : volatilia
 alatis : pinnatis
 altercatur : litigat, obiurgat
*allec : pisciculus ex mare modicus ap-
 tusatium liquuminibus*
 P. 19. alveus : profundus vel torrens
 235 alvus : venter
 aletus : nutritus
 aliendum : nutriendu
 alleluia : laudate dominum
 alias : aliter
 240 altricem . nutricem
 allectu : electum
 alienigena : alterius generis
 alumnus : quem quis aluit, id est nu-
 tritus
 aliorum : altera in parte
 245 alea : ludum, tabulae a quodam mago
 alea nomine qui hoc adinvenit lu-
 sum
 alimentum : nutrimentum
 alnum : lignum agnetano idest vernum
 allavitur : leviter decurrit
 alligorit : aliud pro aliud significans
 similitudo id est
 250 altrinsecus : abinvicem, hinc et inde
 aliquantisper : aliquandiu
 ala : pars multitudinis exercitus
 alacres : cavallares
 alebre : polchrum, bene educatum,
 255 *allubione : quae ripis aquarum p̄ . . . ex
 alia parte aderiscent arenas*
 P. 20. alcitellus : alte evocatus
 altibuans : in alto, ex alto sonans
 altellus : terra nutritus
 albet : splendit
 260 alacrimonia : laetitia
 alteruter : alter et ambo
 allectat : spectat
 alit : nutrit
 alimonia : aesca
 265 alsosus : frigosus
 albus praetoris : ubi sunt conscripti
 qui recitandi sunt, tabū ē in albis
 litteris
 altrix : nodrix
 alvearia : vasa apium
 alluvium : quodens flumen alium sivi
 meatu facit
 270 allapsus : sensim veniens
 alternatur : variator
 Amen : fiat vel sive fideliter
 ambrosiae : divinae pulchre
 amoenum : dillictuville, iocundum
- 275 P. 21. anquirit : inquirit
 anxati : vocati, nominati
 anxilites : aves volocres
 ancurata : genus furiae
 antaconista : recertatur
 280 anethematus : abuminatus, perdidus
 anxiferis : misteficis
 antra : obscura loca
 anget : praefugat, sollicitat, stimulat
 annuus : anniversarius
 285 anniculus : unius anni
 anquisit : valde scrutat vel quir??
 anfracta : intertortuosa
 anfracta : et difficilia
 anasceve : adstructio
 290 anathema : abuminatio
 anarscis : mansionis, grę
 antecellet : antecedit, praecellit
 anethema : maranatha, prodicio in ad-
 vento domini
 P. 22. antitheta : aposita vel contra-
 posita
 295 annales : libri qui totius anni ordine
 continet
 aoma : Rediaterra
 aonii : populi
 aona : circuitus, tractus, clima
 apostolus : missus
 300 apostata : refuga
 apitiosus : calbus
 aptet : impleat
 aptam : congruam
 aptamus : adiungimus
 305 apex : distinctio notę aut summa pars
 teli vel cuiuscumque re
 aperet : ostendit
 apostrofat : transitum facit
 apostesis : constantes, animosi
 aplistia : saturitas, crapulat
 310 apocalypsis : revelatio
 apodixen : ostensio, provatio vel exem-
 plum
 aperetos : sine febre
 P. 23. apocripha : recundita vel oc-
 culta
 aplustria : navis ornamenta
 315 apiternus : qui his rebus caret
 apocrisis : depulsio
 apoliterium : ubi ponuntur res laban-
 tio
 appolit : vetat, proiget
 apostrofa : conversio quando ad alias
 rem subito commutatione facit
 320 appedit : desiderat
 arcanum : secretum
 arcarius : dispensatur
 arces : aedificia summa vel palata
 arcis : luca summa muntium
 325 arcitectus : qui domum tegit vel cope-
 rit
 arbata : modiatrea
 arcet : vetat, prohibet

- arcire: repellere
arctus: stellae septemtrionalis vel situs in caelo
- 330 artus: membra, degita, noda
P. 24. arta: stricta, angusta
artat: stringet
arrogantes: aelatę
arrogantia: iactantia
- 335 arduus: altus, grevis
ara: altares
arva: terra, agros et semenibus apta
arbitr: iudex aduobus electus
arvina: adeps vel axungia
- 340 arundine: canna vera vel calamum
arguet: increpat vel docet
artutum: membrati
arithmeticus: numerarius
aruntius: nomen stellae
- 345 Arcivi: Greci vel Mędi
ardalio: glutto
argi: simulagra
arupes: qui adara sacrificat
ariolu: vatis qui et fariolus
- 350 P. 25. area: ubi granum trituratur
argumentum: quod rei fidem dat
ardens: flagrans
ardetes: festinantes
aries: genus machinae ad expugnationemurorum
- 355 arpet: adpreendi
ariopagita: curialis
aripus: gladius falcatus
Arar: flubius Germanię
arbusta: vineae fructuosae rei
- 360 Argus: civitas Gręciae qũlevis
arcera: vas vinarium cum quo vinum ad aras ferebat
arx: eminentissimus locus
arcera: plaustrum
arcessit: incusat
- 365 aruspices: qui intendunt signa corporis
arbitrerium: collegio arbitrorum multorum id est ipsa consensio ipsorum.
arguit: accusat
P. 26. armonia: conpetens coniunctio vel ex multis vocabolis aptę modulatio aut duplex sonus
Argolica: Geganiga
- 370 aridum: siccum
arentia: siccantia
armiger: armiportatur
arida: terra sicca vel sterelis
arcum: secretum vel incurvum aliquid
- 375 (a)quilicum: ventriculum
aquilum: fuscum, nigrum
astra: stellae
astrologus: aestimatur siderum et lunae cursus
ascemo: inunestus
- 380 astego: ego autem
asper: durus
- aspernatur: contempnit, dispicet
astarium: ubi venduntur bona
asilum: locus confugientium
- 385 P. 27. asparagus: quia virgas habet asperas
asotus: luxuriosus
assem: quod unum dicimus
aspectare: voluptose intueri
aspirat: aflat
- 390 atnenses: ianitores
athomi: tenuissimi pulveris qui in radiis apparet solis et dividi non possunt
atra: nigra, tenebrosa
ater: niger
atrocę: amarus
- 395 atrox: crudelis, amarus, pessimus
atavus: proavi pater
atratus: locobris
athomus: indivisio
atrox: orrvilis
- 400 P. 28. atlum, athla: unumquoque opus palestricum quod ad victoria pertinet
atria: aedes
attollit: aggerat
atnepus: abnepotis filius, pronepotis nepus
atquin: adque ideo
- 405 aula: domus grecia
aulice: minester regis
auspica: somnia
auspice: sunt: consecuti sunt
aucupat: capit
- 410 aucupatur: venatur
audet: ausus est
audacter: audaciter
audenter: confidenter
autumant: dicunt, aestimant
- 415 austri: nymbae, venti
P. 29. avitus: anticus
austeritas: amaritudo
avidus: avarus, copidus
augus: qui aves colliget
- 420 avia: extra via
avium: secretum avia
avellit: tollit
avulsa: subtracta
austa: putta
- 425 ausat: gustavat
aureax: neque solitarius
austrare: humidum facere
auctoritas: meritis aliquibus confirmata persona
aucturatio: vindictio, nam subauctof est qui rem vindunt
- 430 auctoramentum: ipsa res vinditionis
auspicio: in avis nuntium quod in aves aspiciatur
augurium: signa avium volantium
P. 30. autionarius: qui emet aurifodina: metallum

- 435 aurora : nubes rosea ante sole
 auleum et aulea : stracium genus cor-
 tine regalis
 augustum venerbilisancto
 avidium : antiquitus vel ababibus re-
 lictum
 augustrius : sanctius, pulcrius
 440 ausim : audeo
 aucta : superposita
 aure : sumere, implere
 auspicare : somnia inquirere
 autio : publica vindictio
 445 auceps : avium venatur
 avunculus : frater matris
 aunculus : magnus frater aviae
 auriga : agitur

B.

Bachum : vinum pro eo quia inventus
 est
 bacht : sacrificat

P. 31. bachi : antiqui
 bacatum : gemmis ornatum in modo
 bacarum

- 5 bacchatur : discurrit
 batis : nomen serpentis
 batus : aurora
 bacchar : floris genus
 baccanal : quod paganis agrarium Li-
 beris patris dicebant
 10 bacerus : baro factus
 baligera : stulta vel bruda
 Baccanalia : vacationis fures
 bace : genus mulierum
 baulat : latrat
 15 bacapulus : in quo mortui efferuntur
 bassas : oves
 basum : non altum
 basileus : rex
 basilea : regina
 20 P. 32. basilica : regula
 basilicus : regolus
 babil : confusio
 bardus : stultus
 babigera : stulta
 25 barginē : peregrinē
 blasto : cucularius
 bacclatix : vinum
 bacchatio : discursio, furor
 baxem : quas buccellas dicunt
 30 baratrum : gurgugite, fovea vel terre
 hiatus
 basilicus : serpens
 balantes : oves
 babtismum : lavacrum
 barbitus : lyra maior sonus ut orcunum
 35 bautride : vaccae
 barduni : neptuniani
 barbarostomus : homo qui barbarismis

- plenum profert verba
 baltha : audax. Gothice
 barcus : tardus, sine lingua
 40 barriton : genus organi
 P. 33. barnicum : aelefanti vox
 balista : genus machinae unde excu-
 tiuntur sagitte
 bassarides : vaccae
 beat : beatum facit
 45 beabo : beatum facit
 bariona : filius colombe
 Bartholomeus : filius scs pendentes
 aquas
 bravium : palma id est manus victoriae
 bricata : caleata
 50 brabeuta : qui palmas dat
 blax : stupidus, insipiens
 blattet : perstupitē loquitur
 blapere : stopite et sine causa loqui
 blatta : genus porpore
 55 beati : filices
 beatitas : beatitudo
 belzebub : vir muscarum
 benificus : benefactor
 P. 34. *benivolus* : *benignus*
 60 berillus : genus lapidis canditi
 bellum : pugna
 belligerat : pugnat
 belliger : bellator
 bellum civile : bellum domesticum
 quando una civitas inter se pugnat
 65 betere : vade, proficiscere
 Bel'ecor : simulacrum Priapi
 bellum navale : pugna in navibus mari
 beto : avesq' in auspicio servatus
 beluuri : bisteis marinis
 70 Belide : abillo patre
 Bessi : homines Tracie belligeratores
 bestiarius : venatur bestiarum
 Bellona : belligusa dea, belli dea infe-
 riori
 belos : graciosus
 75 bellicosus : pugnandi copidus est locus
 bellicosus
 P. 35. beluae : bestiae
 benivolentia : bona voluntas
 bre'otrofium : locus venerabilis in quo
 infantes alontur
 blenones : pudenti auterco
 80 blesus : qui aliosono corrumpit litteras
 benignus : satis bonus
 bibliothica : ubi libri reconduntur
 bibliopula : qui codicem vendit
 bivulus : valde bevitur
 85 biblum : funes denave ex buda facta
 bialcis : nomen gigantis
 biceps : duorum capitum
 bicepiti : duplici
 bicamus : qui duas habuit vel havit
 oxores
 90 bicliniom : duas habet cellas
 bicellium : quasi duas habet cellas

- biblioticarius : qui codices resecat
 bifarius : bilinguis
 P. 36. bidendo : fodio
 95 biditum : biforme
 bipertitum : duabus partibus partitus
 bidentis : oves
 bilis : ira, comutio
 biluae : bestiae marinae
 100 bissui : sirico torto
 biviera : secunda coniux vel quod
 duos habuit maritus
 bifores : duplices ianuae
 bilis : fel
 bitire : ire
 105 bigene : e duobus gentibus natum
 bispillus : ubi mortuos portant
 bimalcus : liber pater
 bithalasum : peculum duarum navium
 bimembres : centauri
 110 Bitemon : nomen gigantes
 P. 37. bisulcum : divisum ut ungu-
 lae
 bivium : via duplex
 bitet : vadit
 bissam : corium bubulum
 115 Briareus : gigans tentimanus
 biti : proficisci
 bimatur : doplatur
 bipetalis : duorum pedum
 bipertit : duobus erogat
 120 bipennis : securis amazonica penum
 dicebant antiqui bis acuto
 boa : sopor vehimens
 boas : serpens engens et tumor in cru-
 ore suffusio sanguine
 boriro : rubus, niger
 Boreas : ventus Aquilo
 125 borre : (*rasura*)
 boare : damare, sonare, mugire
 bona caduca : pecunia sine eredem
 Borforus : transitus maris ponte in
 Asia
 Bromius : Liber pater
 130 bobinadores : inconstanter
 P. 38. bomus : sonus aut vox tu-
 midus
 brocca : labrosa
 bolus : iactus
 Boetes : Septemtrionalis stella comis
 135 bombus : sonus
 boatus : sonus vocis
 boantes : strepentes, sonantes
 boves Lucaniae : elefanti
 buda : storia
 140 bucula : vaccula
 humbum : sorbillum
 busta : ignis
 bumboso : sonoro furibudum
 bustum : ubi homines comburuntur ad
 sepulturam mortuorum
 145 buceta : pascua
 bursa : cloaca
 bucerum : pecus bubulum
 buceria : armenta
 bunde : sonus tympani
 150 bullonium : luto quod lacerarii salsam-
 mentum dixerunt
 butrus : uva
 buxus : tibiola et genus ligni
 bucones : stulti, rustici
 P. 39. bibinare : inquinare sangui-
 ne muliebri minstruum
 155 bustuarii : qui corpora humana cre-
 mant
 bubo : nomen aves nocturne
 bruma : tempus hiemis
 bruda : solida
 burgus : castra
 160 burrum : rufum
 busticeta : sepultura in agro
 bullantes : bullas emittentes
 budus : incipientes
 brutus : stultus

C.

- catholicus : rectus
 calumnia : falsa accusatio
 catholica : universalis
 cassiculum : reticulum
 5 caticuminus : instructus vel audiens
 catazizat : edocit, redarguit
 cabo : cavallus
 cannon : regula
 P. 40. cacinnus : ridiculum, inutile
 10 caplosus : inlisus
 callere : scire, intellegere
 caudex : rubor vel radix
 capido : spatium inter parietes
 cathecorias : adscriptionis
 15 calathis : canistris
 calestir : ubi vespe nascuntur
 campae : equi marini
 catasta : genus supplicii egolio simile
 Causten : flubius Tracie
 20 calleo : novi, intellego
 calip : fornax ferri
 camuribus : brevibus cornibus
 cautris : cordis
 calce : fine
 25 carcesia : genus pucoli
 cavillum : locum, convitio
 carptus : discessus
 P. 41. caleon : quasi humiles leo
 catapota : genus calicis
 30 canamala : canna de qua canetur
 caritius : marmor
 canditus : veste regia
 caries : vetustas
 catax : clodus a coxa
 35 cartarinum : velanterior
 calos : ovus, avis
 catasceue : destructio

- capite census : qui de capitebis sub corona vel sub asta vindibatur
 carcer : locus inclusionis
 40 calator : minester sacrorum
 caducarius : heres qui in alterius bona succedit
 calamaliarius : ipse qui de canna canet
 castalitati : de elocutione
 P. 42. *caserserescaptivigene ex captivo nate*
 45 casu : eventum pro eventum
 casus : pericula
 cancalum : dubium
 cassa : vana
 canamala : lanugine habente id est cidonia
 50 caterva : multitudo
 cassabundus : instavilis
 cassibus : retibus vel telas araneorum
 cartallum : canistrum
 caterva : multitudo
 55 catirvatum : multipliciter
 carpit : detrahit, fruitur
 calculus : gladius lapideus et victoria id est iudiciu
 caule : ovile
 calcolum : numerum
 60 carmen : canticum
 caupo : qui vinum vindit
 caudalocus : ordo, series
 caupones : stabularii vel tabernarii
 cantabrum : cantare
 65 P. 43. catuceum : virga Mercuri
 clandestina : latentia
 capidinis : eo quod manu capit
 cano : canto
 carisa : faba
 70 caulae : ubi sunt avvocati
 cathaplum : conventus navium vel adventus
 canora : cantu grui vel suavia
 cana : vetusta, antiqua
 callidus : durus, malitiosus
 75 carpacus : pistor
 catus : sacer
 carisma : donum spiritalem
 carismata : dona spiritualia divine gratie
 calabris : ventis siccis
 80 P. 44. cataclismum : dilubium
 careo : nolo
 cacumen : summitas
 cados : anfora semis
 capacitas : amplitudo
 85 cancer : forceps
 carcire : abicere
 calico : tenebre
 capit : acceperit
 cacule : servae militum
 90 cacula : ligna arida
 capax : continens memoria
 cataver : corpus mortuum a cadendo
 caliotur : fallit
 capissat : tenit, liventer acceperit
 95 catmea : vitorie non bone
 P. 45. cavillatur : locatur, deridet, sed non simplici corde, et calumnia facit
 caminus : fornax
 capillacis : capillis prorictus
 capite census : taxatio possessionum vel qui in capite tegerint corona
 100 captura : detentio
 calimbium : ferrum
 capitulinus : capitulum serviens
 caducus : demuniacus, inanis, deiectus
 cancri : cancelli
 105 candit : splendit
 capite solutus : capite periculo liberatus
 castimonium : sanctimonium
 capes : galeae militum
 caristia : dies festus inter cognatos
 110 catulum : ubi mortui feruntur
 candes : vasa fictilia
 capulum : manubrium gladii, id est spata
 caperata : contracta rugosa
 P. 46. carinantes : inludentes
 115 canier : leno
 cannar : senes
 calamischos : calamos
 cariscos : quasi in modo nocis formatus
 cadices : arborum radices
 120 cauponalia : tabernaria
 calamistratus : capillosus, compositus vel crispus
 cave : obserba
 canacem : gladium
 capessere : capere, invadere frequenter
 125 cautes (ras.) pula et saxa in mare latentia
 callidus : astutia
 cautus : sulcitus
 cavillatio : derisio vel calumnia
 canicularius : medio aestatis vel hiemis
 130 P. 47. camene : musae
 character : signum vel nota
 cauteriata : sucensa
 cavea : consensus spectaculi
 caduca : peritura
 135 calcitrone : qui infestant calcibus
 casnomia : musca venenosa
 caris : nomen saxi
 calone : calearii militum
 cantus : cantellena
 140 caule : cavellum ante iudicem
 cameleon : quasi humiles leo
 capparis : fructecti genus est lintis co-semile
 calta : genus floris
 clanculum : mane
 145 claudies : claudi

- classicus : celeuma navis
 P. 48. classica : navigia militum
 clanco : sonus tubarum
 clam : ocultae
 150 casu : titixi
 clandire : cladicare
 clanculum : diminutive
 classicat : tuba sonat
 chaus : profundum vel confusio rerum
 155 crappulat : aebrietas
 claricatio : clara actio
 cladis : pestis vel calamitas
 claustra : portę aut serratur[ę]
 clamitat : sepius clamat
 160 amicum ton filon
 clausula : finitio, conclusio, firmi sermones
 kaiper : super que
 claba : fustis
 clanculę : ocultissime
 165 clandestina : latentia
 P. 49. chelis : cithara
 clericus : sors dei
 clerimonus : heres
 clemens : pius
 170 clepit : rapit
 clementia : pietas
 cliscet : crescet
 clypeum : scutum
 clanicus : paralyticus
 175 cliens : susceptus
 clivus : ascensus
 chirogus : funibus
 cloes : pluvia
 clepsedra : per quo ore colleguntur
 180 clientella : officium clientis
 clunes : coxae
 clivanus : formus vel festus
 chirografum : cautio propria manu scripta
 clues : polles
 185 clivandar : quasi tunica ferrea
 climactera : tractus vel spatium mundi
 clima : circuitus tractus vel aona
 clupeum : ubi imagines proponuntur
 P. 50. caeleps : virgo vel vir sine semine
 190 caelitus : caelestis
 çerine : aqua, nymfa
 caelibem : solitarium
 çelata : sculpta
 caelotes : voloces
 195 çenum : stercus puridum
 caelonites : caelestis
 çeroleus : viridis
 caeleber : freques
 çecunia : noctua
 200 caeleber : sanctus
 çesaries : capilli
 caelebre : solemne
 çelebritas : solemnitas
 çeleberrimus : venerabilis
 205 çelebritas : solemnitas, vel conventus
 caelibatus : sine uxore eo quod caelus sit dignus
 caerates : serpens cornutus
 caeles : qui et caelicolae
 caeronomio : sacrum deorum
 210 caementum : minidorum lapidum congregatio
 chamaneus : possidens sive possessio
 ita autem dictus simo navicocharia
 P. 51. celsa : excelsa, sublimis
 celsus : altus
 cerula : nigra
 215 censura : descriptio, sententia
 ceruleus : bistera marina
 ceccum : cortex malignanati
 cei : iudicatores
 cere : frumentum
 220 celidon : erundo, grę
 cerculus : navicula modica
 cemerias : silbas obscuras
 cenum : loti voragum
 certiscar : certior fiat
 225 Cecropide : Atheniensis
 cetron : tenebre
 Cea : nomen insule
 cerealia : arma pistoria
 ceram : tabula vel imaginem
 230 census : facultates
 censetur : statuitur
 P. 52. cerata : cornuta
 ceraster : serpens cornuta
 ceritus : subinsanus ex comutione ceribri
 235 censura : sententia
 censet : statuit, iovet
 censor : iudex
 ceui : axi, quasi
 cecennit : cantavit
 240 cernet : videt
 crevit : vidit
 censeo : iudico, statuo
 censuet : deliberabit
 cerebrosus : qui in cerebrum vitium abet
 245 celidrus : serpens aquaticus
 cernuus : in capite ruens
 cenodoxus : vane glorię cupidus
 certatim : stutiosim
 cenodoxia : vana gloria
 250 cedit : concedit vel socubet
 P. 53. cessit : victus est
 cespis : frutex
 celer : velox
 cementum : mendatium, cogitatum
 255 celebrat : frequentat
 celoces : navicole
 celox : navicula
 ceterum : alia fabula
 crateras : vasa vinaria
 260 crapulam : inibrietat nausia oppotum
 crabro : vespa longa

- cretus: generatus
crebindia: signa vel indicia
crebo: spissum subinde
265 crebido: rima summita
crebruit: spessavit
creat: gerat
crepere: in corpore dubitare
crepusculum: finem noctis et initio diei
270 P. 54. creperum: dubium
CRISTVS: unctus
crispans: concutiens, vibrans
crisma: unctio
crismatus: galeatus
275 crindior: crine prolixior
crucitus: clamor corvi
crura: ossa tibiae anterioris
Crustumenus: populus
Crustumia: regio
280 cigneum: album
citam: velocem
Cintia: luna
citato tramite: curso veloci
cis vel citra: id est de ista parte
285 circumspectus: circumcinctus
circum pletus: circumdatus
civicā: civem facit
circiter: plus minusve
P. 55. Cilix: pirata
290 circum: carpentum
circumscripset: concluset, in praeiudicio misit
ciroxere: circumdare
citaxus: similes taxo
cirsus: vehiculi genus
295 ciparisus: cypressus
citissum: frutectum
citimum: citra omnia, proximum
circum lectus: circumventus
cymbia: poculorum genera
300 circumquaque: undique
cicatrice: vestigium vulneris
ciliarcus: tribunus qui mille contribus ulibus
cicni: poete dicti a suavitate canticorum
circumvallat: circumdat
305 civitas: a conversatione multorum dictaest, quia multos continet in una vita
P. 56. ciet: citat, vocat. voco
cicor: prudens, mansuetus
cicurare: militare, exorare, mansuefacere
citro: proximo
310 civvica: corona
citra: extra
Cillinius: Mercurius
circumvenit: fallit, deceptit
circiae: radiis solis
315 circumvolat: circumdat
circumfundimur: circumdamur
citroque: et ulterius
citerius: exterius
citerior: exterior
320 cymera: bestia
circuitus: girus
ciere: concitare
citreus: pomerius
civita: ut frequentia maior
325 civis patricius: senatus
P. 57. circus: girus
cinnus: tortio oris, unde dictus est cinnus
Cymbri: Galli
citro: hunc adnos
330 circopeticus: animalest semile simie caudati
ciritat: populum adloquitur
cinici: philosophi sunt a canibus vita ducentes
cinus: canis, Gre
chidaris: pallius sacerdotalis ex bisso hunc Greci et nostrithiarum vocant
335 cynocephalus: ipsi sunt homines qui capita canina habent
copolo: coniungo
copola: coniunctio
coævum: coetaneum
coturnum: superbum
340 cosmum: summa potestas
P. 58. cocula: ligna arida vel vasa era
coibet: conpescit, continet
coercet: refrenat
coacerbat: colliget
345 conpescit: ponit
cognati: a fines sed per feminas
cogiorum: donatio imperatoris
coalescit: conglutinat
coacti: provocati, compulsi
350 coetus: collectio multitudinis
coit: convenit, ambulat
coiit: ambulabit
coitus: concubitus, commextio maris et feminae
coitio: genitura
355 coiit: concubuit
coepit: inchoavit, initiabit
coepti: incoati, initiati
P. 59. cooritur: simul nascitur
coeunt: conveniunt
360 coarto: constringo
coerco: conpesco
chors: militum castra
coalescet: simul nutritus vel crescit
chor: multitudo rusticorum
365 collegium: conventus, societas
columes: salvus
collatio: conferentia
colaphus: pugnus
colaga: sotius
370 calapisat: pugno cedit
coloni: incolae, inquilini

- colluvio : commixtio
(c)oline : coquing
coltax : clodus a coxa
- 375 colus : virga q' per cochea vulvitur
comit : ordinat, ornat, componit
comptus : compositus, ornatus
comis : ornatus, subtilis
P. 60. compus : consimilis, magnanimis
- 380 commentum : argumentum, similitudo
compotem : participem, semile
compotrix : sotia addibendum
compilat : spoliat
complosus : inlisus
- 385 comoratio : havitatio
comedia : historia comidi, grec.
comperi : cognovi
compages : coniunctionis
commolatus : uberius, amplius
- 390 commessatio : conviummeretricio
complus mentis : desiderii sui completur
comminus : prope, iuxta, et simul in se
commessatio : commextio
commertio : mutatio
- 395 comperendinatio : recrastinatio vel dilatio
commeat : iter agit
commear : iter agere
P. 61. comat : frondet
commeat : simul ambulat
- 400 comiter : benigne
commessat : manducat
compernens : qui infestant callidibus
commessatio : commestio
commissatur : tprpiter convivatur
- 405 commude : honeste
commedius : utelius
commentario : expositio vel adinventio
commentatias : adinventitias
commeatum : viaticum aut commite in teneris id est oratione et gradia
- 410 commentator : praecipuus disputator
comitium : tempora onorum quando dantur
comidium : locus ubi dantur honores
comitate : benignitate vel umanitate
P. 62. competa : fines, bivia, trivla, quatrivia
- 415 comparat : adsimilat
comulcat : conculcat
componet : ordinat
comenta : fraudes
comma : brevis dictio
- 420 comminiscit : mentitur, simulat
commentatus est : mentitus est
comminiscitur : commemoratur
commodat : ad tempus prestat
commentum : commune mendatio et librorum expositio
- 425 competitur : amicus
compulit : coegit
- comitatum : sotietate
complectitur : continet
commode : utilis
- 430 complutere : repercutere
comes : sotius in via vel onos vel honor
comedia : signifigidio morum
P. 63. singulorum cum detractus quis fit in cerco
commulcat : conculcat, conturbat
consercrat : sanctificat
- 435 contuitus : contemplatus
contuimur : conspiciamus
conpescere : pariter comedere
conpertum : conlatum, plenum
contumax : contemptor
- 440 confit : perfect
conitio : aestimatio
condedit : edificavit
connectit : coniungit
conplectit : comprehendit
- 445 consultum : iudicio senodale
conicit : consimulavit
contritio : mota plaga
consitum : contextum
conditus : sepultus
- 450 P. 64. confestum : mox, continu- statim
condet : servat, reponet
connicita : conjectura, argumentum
convulsa : eradicata
congesta : coadunata
- 455 coniestio : collectio
conixe : coniuncte
conbentia : conspiratio vel consensio
contribuli : consanguinei quasi ex una tribu participes
contagio : morbum
- 460 contigus : proximus
contio : conventus populi
contitionatur : aloquitur
consulat : consilio dat
consoluit : consilium petivit
- 465 condensa : secreta
constipata : repleta
concretum : cummixtum, coaculatum
P. 65. conubi : coniugia
confertum : contextum
- 470 confutatus : convictus
conticuit : tacuit
convexa : declinata et cumportata
contaminatum : inquinatum
coniectore : arbitratore
- 475 coniectura : ingenium, argumentum
contemplatio : consideratio
concintus : simul in unum convocatus
concinnaverunt : ficta locuti sunt
concilia : amicum facit
- 480 conlibiscet : conplacet, delectatur
condiarium : domus stipendii
consuet facit : consuescere facit
conticuere : tacuere, tacuerunt
conspiciuus : pulcher, altus

- 485 conibentibus : faventibus, consentien-
tibus
consternatus : prostratus, abstupiscens
et territus
confligit : luctatur, certat
P. 66. consulte : provide
consors : particeps
490 consultus : in consilio abitus
contabiscet : exsiccat
conversa : mutata
controversa : iurgium, lis vel causa
concinet : consonat a cantandum
495 concrepant : concinunt, resonant
convoli : concordēs
conflagravit : concremavit, exuset
conditio : potestas, lex inposita
conpilavit : furatus est
500 conglutinauit : copolavit, convinxit
conlustrare : circumquaque conspi-
ciens
conclave : interior cubiculus
conluviōne : conlectionim sordium
conclare : adiungere classem
505 conviciū : sermo iniuriæ
conpatior : misereor
colivium : genus pecuniæ
P. 67. confectus : debilitatus, ma-
ceratus
conserar : conpungar
510 conserit : interponit
conlabuntur : corruunt
cor : consentanens
consumimus : expendimus
consumpta : trasacta, expensa
515 concors : unius concordia
coierat : simul cum ceteris iurat
conari : temptari
conatus : temtatus, adgressus
consistorium : rupis alta
520 conpacta : coniuncta, composita
continuatur : periuratur, congregator
condensati : consiti in uno
conlocati : collecti
constipati : collecti, condensati
525 conglobati : in unum volumine densi
conspirati : unianimes coniurati
conseremor : per ordinem facimus
P. 68. congeriaria : quod in populo
erogat
conticius : coniunctus, proximus
530 conum : summa pars galeæ
confusa : conturbata
confundit : commiscit
concilium : conventum
conlapsa : dibilia
535 contraimus : collegimus
convia : declivis
confore : futurum esse
concrepuit : sonuit
confieri : effici
540 concidit : simul cecidit
conlinati : mensurati
contratus : cauto placitus
conbibiones : a bibendo dicti
complices : soti
545 conpedium : locrum
conticinium : primum tempus noctis
com omnia quiescunt
conticescere : quiescere
consumat : finet, explicat, conplet
conpertum : conportatum, plenum
550 conpertum : cognitum
P. 69. conperi : cognovi
conpererant : cognoverant
consuetio : consuedudo
confuse : permixte
555 coniecor : interpres
confossus : vulneratus
coniectus : in vinculis missus, inpul-
sus
congeries : congregatio
congerit : congregat
560 conserere : conferre
contactus : inquinatus
contra fas : contra ius, damnum
contra nefas : scelus contra
conclivum : crematum
565 concitus : festinans
congruit : convenit
contagies : contactu in culturis
conflixerunt : concertati sunt
convexo litore : rotundo
570 conlibuit : conplacuit
conspicatur : intendunt
constans : animus firmus
constantia : animi firmitas
P. 70. cognitur : curiosus
575 conpanipularis : conscius, collega
consubrini : qui ex duobus sororebus
procreantur
contumelia : iniuria clamoris
consciscunt : coniungunt, consonant
chornus : tempus
580 corda : animus
color :
coram : presentibus
corilus : avellanas
corpulentus : corpore plenus
585 cornua : fortia vel potentia significans
cornipides : equos
corax : corvus
corsam : divinans
corturnum : caltiamentum
590 corscum : crispum
corimbata : nabis
coruscatio : speldor
culpat : infama, vitoperat
culmmen : summitas
595 cunabulis : initiis vel ab infantiis
curtina : respunsum
cruor : sanguis
P. 71. curriculum : cuncti temporis
cursum
curio : pronuntiat populum

- 600 cuncur: densus populus turma hominum
 cunctatio: dubitatio
 cudit: sculpsit
 culix: zinzala
 cur: quare
 605 cudietur: impellitur, percutitur
 cuiuspiam: cuiuscumque
 cudere: studiose agere, facere, scalpire
 curalisella: ubi consules sedent
 cultur: vestitus, ornatus
 610 cunctanter: difficulter
 cupido: amor, cupiditas
 cuspis: summitas aste
 cumba: navicula modica
 culmus: calamus frumentorum
 615 curvato gurgite: ericto fluctuo
 P. 72. cursi: citius
 culmen: gillionibus
 cuniculum: degestio aquarum
 culmo: arista gillone
 620 cuinam: interrogatio de persona
 cuidam: cuiquam, alicui
 celes: tunica ex partu in modo eronis
 facta qua liniaebantur pice et bitumine, et in ea includebantur
 umicidę cum simia serpentę et uno
 capone, ac insuta mittibantur in
 mari, contententibus se animalibus
 quo ire se dicuntur abinvicem homo
 maioribus poenis aficiebatur

D.

- danus: feneratur
 danista: feveratus
 Danai: Greci
 Dardani: Troiani
 5 P. 73. draconia: gemma ex cerebro
 piscium
 Davus: senes discinctus
 dapsilis: largus dapibus
 dapes: epule
 damare: capere
 10 dat venum: vendit
 davir: draculum
 damma: genus capree similis
 decalocum: dece verba legis
 decus: gloria
 15 dedecus: crimen
 dilibo: immolo
 deluit: labit
 delibutus: untus, perfusus
 delinquet: peccat
 20 delituit: latuit
 delitescet: latet
 deliquum: defectum
 delitescere: diu latere
 delinitus: depagatus, unctus
 25 delicat: probat
 delata: in longo ducta

- delubra: templum, ara, idolon
 delusit: circumvenit
 debella: ex pugna
 30 delabunt: deficiunt
 P. 74. dellicuum: defectio
 devotus: dicatus
 delictum: peccatum
 dedicatus: promissus
 35 delęberat: cogitat
 densitas: spissitudo
 deiscens: aperiens, ianuıs patefaciens
 dedunt: tradunt
 denique: postremo
 40 degit: habitat, vivit, agit
 dedicat: consecrat
 devorio: distenatio
 devota: distanata
 defeneR: vindidavit
 45 devinctissimo: inseperavilem
 demum: postremum
 deinceps: deinde, postea
 desitescere: negligenter agere, con-
 temnere
 dependere: pro alio solve
 50 decenturius: ingeniosus
 P. 75. deterremum: de malo peggiore
 depromunt: proferunt
 decipula: laqueus
 depromuerunt: protulerunt
 55 deviat: errat
 depopulatus: devastatus
 dedicius: qui de sua provintia ad alia
 se tradet
 declivis: inclitus locus
 deflat: inridet, dedignat
 60 dedegit: denutat, manifestat, provedit
 devium: extra via
 dedo: trado
 deditus: traditus, sublectus
 dedita: opera valde data
 65 dedas: tradas, des
 devito: diverto
 deserta: directa, disoluta
 depenendi: reddendi
 decuria: numerus decem hominum
 70 decretum: definitum, statutum
 depeculato: defurto publico, deo
 demptato
 P. 76. decrepitu: valde sönis
 deriguit: obş stipuit
 deflet: lugit
 75 demicat: pugnat
 detestabilis: abuminabilis, pessimus
 devertice: de summitate
 desipiens: amens
 dementicus: insanus, amenticus
 80 desistere: desinere, cessare
 dementia: insania, amentia
 devinctus: legatus
 defensus: fatigatus
 deglubere: belligere
 85 dependit: reddit

- dextrum : prosperum
derogans : detraens, vitoperat
detracta : valde detractat, contemnit
detractare : recusare
90 demolitur : exterminatur
deflunt : cadunt
P. 77. depascet : comedet, non consumet sed degestat
defreta : desperata
deplet : evacuat
95 defunctus : mortuus
deplene : de pleno docere
depalata : manifestè divulgata
debellio : bellatur
desidia : pegritia
100 demiror : dispicio
denus : nomen pecuniae unde et nummus denarius dicitur
demet : tollet
degenerat : a genere suo dissimulat
detectus : nudatus, deopertus
105 denique : pos modum, deinde
detrusus : expulsus
devorat : glottit
demsit : tollit, delivit
desivit : cessavi
110 decedit : cecedit
decernunt : statunt
depositum : creditum
denodat : detrahit
degener : ignobilis
115 P. 78. devectus : deportatus
deicet : deturbat
de more : ex consuetudine
degladiando : pugnando
defunturium : transitorium
120 derivatum : sparsum
dameda : praeceda
debellet : rumpit
devitat : spernit
devinxit : conlegavit
125 delegit : eliget
desciscere : deficere
depudiscente : inpudentem
desēvit : ad iracundia lenitur
deposcit : vade rogat
130 dedecet : non dedecet
dedecus : ingloriosus
delictus : veruclatum quem dicunt defecatum : liquidum, purum, extersum
delubra : templa ideo quia in in gressu lacus aque fiebant ubi [P. 79.] se sacerdotes sacrificaturi purificabant et ad diluendum id est labandum delubra dicta sunt
135 derelictus : dimissus
decens : pulcher
deformis : fede formę
desuetus : inconusuetus
deiscet : os aperet
140 deverticulum : ubi camsatur
decrevit : ordinavit
deprovatum : deformatum
depraces : genus serpentis
deses : ignarus, piger
145 devulgat : pupicat
destituunt : relinunt
dedocere : de doctrina evacuare
despectat : despicit
demum : iterum, secundum
150 degerat : per deum iurat, male iurat
despirat : spiritum tollet
P. 80. deflectit : deviat
deunce : dece untiarum
defitiscit : defricet, fatigat
155 delictum : peccatum
delivat : precepit, degostat
debaccatur : provagatur
defruet : minuet
desecto : inciso
160 delirat : cessat
destitus : relictus
detrimentum : dispendium
deditio : sui traditio
destitutus : derelectus, desertus
165 despiciatis : patefactis
decumbit : infirmatur
decidium : qui cito decedet
delationis : prodiones factorum
deuteronomia ; quasi secunda lex
170 dialogus : disputatio
dialecticus : disputatur
P. 81. dilargus : multum donans
dispectus : cumtemtus
dia : potestas
175 diathece : testamenta
dilatus : aductus
diaria : actio sed unius diei
distraxit : abstraxit
dicat : dedicat
180 discernit : deiudicat
distinat : disponit
difficuler : tarde
difisus : desperatus
dilectum : electum
185 disidem : pigrum, ignarum
disipet : sapere desine
discidium : separatio
dirimit : dividit
diripiunt : auferunt
190 divale : divinum
dilucolum : ante mane
distentus : satis plenus
dirivitorium : loci contubernii
divalis : princeps, imperator qui quasi deus habebatur
195 dissectus : divisus
P. 82. divortium : repudium
dilectus : carus
discerpsit : diripuit
dierni : turpis
200 dimicat : pugnat
discolor : dissimilis
dispectabilis : contemptibilis

- dictitat : frequenter dicit
 disto : dissimilo, differo
 205 distitet : cessabit
 disceptat : disputat
 discrimen : periculum
 dispendium : damnum
 disceptatur : litigat
 210 discipulati : edocti
 dilubium : lavacrum
 dirus : crudelis
 diversum : consentiens
 discretu : divisum
 215 dispalatum : difcatum
 dermi : turpis
 dimolire : dissipare
 dipsas : serpens
 diverberat : disungit
 220 diurnum : unius diei
 diapsalma : spiritus pausat
 dicatio : consecratio
 dessidet : discordat
 discors : dissimilis cordis
 225 diuturnum : multi temporis
 P. 83. dypnoicos : difficultas spirandi
 discerniculum : ornamentum capiti mulieri
 dictator : imperator qui dictat erdinat exercitum
 dirivat : a suo curso convertit
 230 direptus : praedatus
 digegitur : dissipatur
 diribere : dinumerare
 dirimire : separare
 dispertit : patitur
 235 discidium : separatio per vim facta
 disetatines : disputationes
 dis manibus : dis inferorum
 diutinum : diuturnum
 dissertum : expositum
 240 distinctum : apertum, manifestum
 distractum : venundatum
 diuncem : undicem untias
 discolus : difficilis
 dispennit : contempnit
 245 discidio : dispositio vel subgentia
 distentus : cibo plenus aut virgas extensus
 diplumum : duplicatum
 P. 84. disserit : disponit, narrat
 diplomatarius : duplicatur
 250 diverticulum : quod brevi loco divertitur
 distinctio : separatio
 diutinum : diuturnum
 diditus : divulgatus
 dipulit : dispersit
 255 divexum : inclinatum
 displosa : divisa
 divaricatus : satis separans
 divesupu : locuples
 diversurium : hospicium a divertendo

- 260 dicto citius : quam dici potes
 discrepat : dissentit
 dispares : dissemi
 diruit : eiecit, evertit
 dialis : cottitianus
 265 disseccere : dissipare et in diversas scacare
 dirigit : rigitus et frigitus est
 digressus est : abiit
 disparile : dissimile
 disidentes : discordantes
 270 dispicatis : minutis partibus
 didior : dividior, doctus
 P. 85. discrevit : separavit
 dissinso : discordia
 dipsas : nomen serpentis
 275 docitat : frequenter dicit
 dilata : in longo ducta
 divinitus : quod ex divinitate fit
 dogma : doctrina
 dolus : fraus
 280 dorcades : quadrupes capreo similis
 documentum : exemplum
 dorcas : caprea
 dolabra : securis vel asciae Iapetaria
 dolones : tela abscondita
 285 Dolopes : milites fini condotati per manus
 Densa : nomen insule
 documentum : alterius exemplum
 domata : moenia dicuntur vel certe superioris domus
 dubium : incertum
 290 dumtaxant : praecipue, sine dubio
 duces : ductores
 dumi : spine
 dumeta : loca silvestria, spinosa
 duellum : secundum bellum
 295 P. 86. dulcia : iocunda
 dumus : spina
 duca : formula
 duella : ? viii
 duellius : aversarius
 300 duellum : bellum duorum hominum

E.

- Evangilium : Bona adnuntiatio
 ... citas : multitudo
 edax : comissatum
 etacitas : voracitas
 5 edito : prodito
 edictum : future decisio
 etacitas : multitudo comessionis
 educat : nutrit
 effabilis : docilis
 10 edemita : dentes secludit
 efatur : loquitur
 effagitat : reposcit
 efferetur : funus dicitur

- effeta : adaperire
 15 effemeris : cottitiana res
 effrenati : immoderatus vel abruptus
 effeminati : mollis eviratus enervatus
tamquam femina mollis
 P. 87. *effeminatus : stupratus*
 effecit : perfecet
 20 efferiebamur : superbievamus
 efficit : sufficit
 efflavit : exalavit
 efugium : locus refugii
 effetanda : disputanda
 25 effeta : sine fetu
 effeminat : in femina convertit
 efferus : ferox, inmansuetus
 effivi : aduliscentes
 effebus : in verbis
 30 egerimus : tollimus
 egrate : exegrate
 egerit : excutit, foris mittit
 egre : moleste
 egestio : curatio
 35 eger animo : dicitur
 egestio : purgatio
 elatus : superbus
 P. 88. elavi : evadere
 eloboro : sitro
 40 elapidavit : distruxit
 elegantia : pulcritudo
 Elisei : Cartaginensis quando et ilisica
 dicta est
 elchere : evocare
 elementum : celum, terra, sol, ignes,
 natura
 45 elapsa : discussa
 elivicata : purificata, deplanata
 Elisius : pagani beatus nuncupavit cam-
 pos
 elinguis : mutus, nullius lingę
 elogia : pars carminis
 50 eluxit : luctum deposuit
 ecclesia : congregatio
 elues : ligor qidāde quod aliquid eluitur
 elogium : titulum cuilibrei
 elatus : ambiciosus, superbus
 55 eliciens : producus suadendo, traens
 P. 89. ecudit : excudit vel producit
 eculeus : genus turmenti in quo stans
 extenditur homo
 emax : emptor
 emaces : emptores
 60 emacitas : emendi aviditas
 emeritus : milis vetera
 em : admiratio
 emereor : conplaceor, numquid iam
 conplevit malitia
 emicuit : repulsit
 65 emerita : arma victricia
 emolumentum : locrum
 emeritum : furiarum
 eminet : exta taltum est
 eminens : excellens, altus
- 70 emolus : invidus
 empurius : locus supemare
 emblema : ornamenta vasorum
 emfaticum : audax increpatur
 empesū : empos, impatiens, amens
 75 emuniles : modice eminentibus
 P. 90. *ensilo : insertum*
enervat : castrat
enervatus : mollis, efeminatus
 enitor : conor
 80 encrypias : subcineritios vel occultus
 panis
 enixa : conata
 enisi : conati
 enormis : sine mensura
 enotat : explicat
 85 enixius : instantius
 enixe : sedule, inpense
 ensicium : a secando
 enodis : sine nodis
 enormia : grandia
 90 enucleatim : clare, manifeste
 enucleo : perpendo, expono
 Eolus : rex ventorum
 eo minus : tantum minus
 epiphania : aparatio, ostensio, mane-
 festatio
 95 epithoma : adabbreviatio
 epithomarius : abrevicatur
 P. 91. *epicrama : abbreviatio*
 epimiris : diurnis
 epilogon : narrationes et ratione
 100 epithapium : carmen mortuorum
 epilogus : extrema pars libri
 epitalum : carmen nuptiarum
 epifora : lippitudo oculorum
 epistula : scribula
 105 epus : lux
 episcopus : superinspectur
 epotat : ebebit
 epulum : convivium
 ephot : quod est super humerales
 sine cucullo vestis sacerdotalis ca-
 sullę cuius vestis duo sunt genera
 unum lineum et simplex quod sa-
 cerdotis habebant, aliut diversis
 coloribus et auro gemmisq contexta
 quę solis pontificis utibantur
 P. 92. *epichrimata : conamina*
 equidem : ego quidem
 equipperant : equidem facit
 equos pegassus . alatus
 ergata : vicinus vel operatur
 115 eragine : e contra
 era : domina
 Erinis : Furia, ira magna
 ermana : calamitas
 ermula : statua sine manibus
 120 erisibe : erugo ē tribicommissio
 erga illum : circa illum
 erciscende : dividende
 eruditus : doctus

- erumna: miseria
 125 ergastulum: operibus duris
 ergastulum: locus ubi damnati mar-
 moris secant nam grece metallum
 dicitur
 P. 93. esedum: veiculum
 estrita: caput
 esidat: comedet
 130 esu: esca
 esedarius: mulio veicoli
 ethesia: venti in certo tempore
 essentia: subsistentia id est uniuscui-
 que persone
 Etrusci: Tusi
 135 ethica: moralis sed proprietas
 ethicon: proprium
 Etruria: Tusca
 ethnicus: gentilis
 etymologia: paratum verbum
 140 eugenis: nubilis
 evoma: effundat
 eugenia: humelitas
 evum: tempus
 evehit: transportat
 145 evirat: castrat
 evo: seculo
 evitat: declinat
 eventus: successus
 evolvet: exponit
 50 eviscerato: exempto
 P. 94. *eonas: secula*
 evulsit: expoliavit
 evanuit: aufugit
 eulilogi: versiculi
 155 euychias: dilitias
 eu: *laudantis est vox*
 evelantur: spoliantur
 evident: manifeste
 eurus: ventus subsolanus
 160 evelatus: spoliatus
 evidens: aperta
 evatatur: flagitat
 evantes: fugentes
 evistigio: statim
 165 evetatus: pertritus actu privatus vel
 ocisus
 Euterpe: nomen musae
 euripus: piscina longa
 evertit: funditus movit
 Eumendum: Furiarum
 170 euebaristia: gratia
 eus: vox inclamantis
 P. 95. exta: interanea ostiarum
 extat: emminet
 exalat: spirat
 175 exaditat: excludit ab aditis
 exaustis: exacuat
 exsanguis: sine sanguine
 examussi: ingredere diligenter
 examinat: inquit, discutit
 180 exitus: excessio, mors
 exorsus: incipit loqui
 excedit: errat
 exomologismum: preces vel confes-
 sionis
 extimus: extremus, extraneus
 185 expiat: purgat, mundat
 exerat: aruminat
 exploratores: inquisitores
 P. 96. excurat: vigilat, observat
 extimuit: satis timuit
 190 exprobrat: inproperat
 exor: sine sorte, eretidades
 extat: supereminet
 exultat: exilet
 exesum: cummistum
 195 ex intervallum: ex inposito tempore
 excidium: expugnatio
 exemit: produxit, abstolit
 exubite: spoliaque, ociso oste tolluntur
 exertum: apertum
 200 exilis: gracilis, macer
 expers: sine consilium alens
 exitiale: mortifrum, periculorum
 experrexi: evegilavi
 expertus: probatus
 205 exequia: mortuorum obsequia
 P. 97. exolitus: dissolutus
 extulit: elavavit
 explodit: expellit, vitoperat
 extrinsicus: a foris visceribus et ex-
 terius
 210 exuti: spoliati
 extinctum: interfectum
 exestimatio: cretulitas
 exosus: odiosus
 exorit: aperit
 215 exanimis: sine anima
 extimplo: statim, mox, continuo
 exedent: comedent, devorant
 expergefactus: a somno surgens
 exordarius: ludus theathri
 220 excellens: nubilis, eminens ceteris
 exitium: calumnias, periculum
 exulcerat: verbis asperis vulnerat
 exaustis: vacuis defectis
 P. 98. exedra: hoc subselliorum id
 est absida salutaria
 225 exortus: natus
 explodita: exclusa
 exorie: nascentie
 excivit: excitavit
 exciturum: excitaturum
 230 expromimus: exponimus
 exeremus: proferemus
 expilandi: nudandi, praedandi
 expelatores: aliene creditatis subtrac-
 tores
 exaustant: exauriunt
 235 exestuat: fluctuat, fervet
 exumtuavi: pauper factus sum
 expergifica: suscitalis
 explodam: evertam
 exomnis: vigilans

- 240 experiendum : experimentandum
 exspes : sine spem
 excors : sine corde
 expectorat : extra pectus elci
 exephebis : a pueritia
 245 P. 99. extorris : exterminatus extra terminos
 experientia : prudentia
 expergiscor : excutior
 expediam : explicet, liberet
 experire : cognoscere
 250 exoptatum : disideratum
 exulto : gaudeo
 extrusi : expuli
 extruso : expello, recludo
 expiabilis : (*rasura*) inmundus
 255 extixe : extincsisse
 excitur : evocatur
 exfretat : navigat
 expertia : aliena
 exagerat : provocat, explorat
 260 experiar : cognoscar
 experta : docta
 P. 100. eximietas : sublimitas
 exuberant : profiunt, habundant
 exolescit : defecet
 265 exuit : deposuit
 exolevit : in oblivionem venit
 exemplum : formam
 explet : perfecet
 exuret : cremat
 270 exerti : evocati
 expositus : in medio positus
 exempla : sublata
 exemptum : explicatum
 existite : perdurate
 275 exemplaria : similia
 exere : producere
 ex coniectura : ex arbitrio
 excanduit : in iracundia exilibi
 exodus : exitus, egressus
 280 exolidus : dissolutus
 exorabilis : placabilis
 exormis : inmanis
 exitie : poene sententię
 expressit : explanavit
 285 P. 101. excautus : intentus
 extestinum : extraneum
 exanclare : exaurire
 ex tasin : mentis excessum
 expediunt : educunt, proferunt
 290 exvito : diverto, divido
 extespices : aruspices
 exidium : divortium, repudium
 exinuat : exemplat, exaperit
 exlex : extralege
 295 excedendus : devorandus
 exercita : miserabiliter sollicita
 exete : evidenter, perspicue
 exemptis : subtilis, complicitis
 experimentum : usum
 300 exaurit : evacuat

- exerti : nudi
 exintervallum : exintermisso tempore
 excidium : eversio urbium, separatio
 expuncta : finita
 305 P. 102. eximius : praeclarus, sublimis
 exporrectus : extinctus
 extorris : exiliatus
 extorrem : extra terra propria expulsus
 experita : parva, vacua
 310 extudit : dtundendo extorsitum
 exclusit : propiam expulsus

F.

- fabor : testimonium ladis
 facitus : elegans, iocosus, eloquus
 fabre : perfecte, arteficiose
 facundus : abilis, graciosus, eloquens
 5 facitia : iocus, elegantia
 facesie : eliganter
 fatiscet : aperitur
 factitat : frequenter facit
 facinorosus : scelestus
 10 facilitas : possibilitas, licentia
 facitior : hilarior, graciosus
 P. 103. facesso : duo significat, *facet*
 facesset et frequenter facio
 faustus : festus
 fautor : qui fuit et consentit
 15 facinus : scelus, factum
 factus : superbus, contemptor
 facinora : crimina scelestia
 fas est : ius est vel ratio
 facinnat : quando laudando decepet
 20 falanx : legio, lingua macido
 faces : facule
 fandi : loquendi
 falerare : ornare
 fatus : locutus
 25 fanum : templum
 fatur : loquitur
 fando : loquendo
 fassiloquax : mendax
 familiaris : domesticus amicus
 30 falaria : lancea magna vel genus teli
 magni
 farcire : fulcire, implere
 fatuus : stultus, sine sensum
 fallat : deceptit
 fax : facula
 35 P. 104. Fascenninas : clausebiles
 vallationis
 favior : consentaneus
 fanaticus : aspectus honorosus
 fanatici : ministri templorum
 falernum : vinum
 40 faxo : in'endo
 faxo : faciat, tempus futurum
 famereas : mortiferas
 fartores : saginatores

- fameticum : a fama vel esurientem
 45 farra : frumenta
 fana : illicita sacrificia
 fassus : confessus
 famicus : locus in urbe
 fatidici : fata canente
 50 fauces : angusta claustra
 falcidia : quarta pars
 faleras : atolator averba
 fatiscunt : feriendè dissipantur
 fatiosus : fallax, deceptor
 55 P. 105. fariolus : vatus
 factio : coniuratio
 fascinant : gravant
 farus : turres speculatoria
 faustus : felix, laudavilis, benignus
 60 facultas : conditio, possessio
 fastus et fausti : libri sunt ubi sunt
 nomina consolum
 favisio : suffragium
 fatidicus : divinus
 fasta : honores
 65 farisei : divisi
 faxit : fecit
 fastes : honores
 fastigium : culmen
 faemina : a femore
 70 faetivus : letus, compositus
 faemor : quod super geniculu est
 fastidium : superbia, contemptus
 fateor : confiteor
 fa :
 75 flagitat : postulat, expetit
 flagris : flagellis
 P. 106. flabris : fabulosi, ventosi
 flabris : ventisicci
 flagitiosus : crimenosus
 80 flagitium : adulterium livitum vitium
 flagrantia : ardentia, suavitas odoris
 flagras : ardens, fulgens
 flamina : venti
 flamea : virginitas
 85 flammigena : de flamma natus
 flammonius : honor pontificales aput
 gentiles
 flamen dialis : sacerdos Iovis
 flagra : incendia
 flavum : rureum
 90 flammeo : irato
 fluvidus : inpetuosus
 flabra : fysimata vel venti
 fluxerunt : ceciderunt
 fluxa : resoluta
 95 fluidum : mollem
 fluit : deducit, currit
 fluxum : vanum
 fluctuat : vacillat, dubitat
 P. 107. flammen Martiales : sacerdos
 Martis
 100 flamen yrnalis : sacerdos Cyrini. Cy-
 rynus enim aput Romanos deus fuit
 fertilis : fructuosus
- fecundus : cupiosus, fertilis
 fecunda : fructifer
 fere : prope, pene, forte
 105 ferme : circiter, prope, propter
 ferales : mortales
 fer : tolle
 fercula : missoria
 fervidus : turpis, iracundus
 110 fertur : dicitur
 ferunt : portant, dicunt
 feretrum : lectus in quo mortui portan-
 tur
 ferux : crudelis, stevus
 Fenices : Carthaginensis
 115 fedant : inquinant
 festivus : feriatius
 P. 108. *fefellit : elusus vel inluset vel
 frustratus sive concisus*
 ferascit : efferum facit
 fessus : fatigatus
 120 Feronia : dea agrorum
 feriae : cessationes ab opere
 ferisne : poteris ergo ferre
 fletus : lamentatio, luctus
 fenus : usura
 125 fenicum : coccinum
 fenerat : mutuatur, inpromutat
 femor : dupliciter dicitur, dicitur ab eo
 quod est femor femor, facit ab eo
 quod est ab hoc femine facit femem
 et declinatur quomodo carmen
 flevile : lamentabile
 fiduciarus : qui re aliquam fiducia ac-
 cepit
 130 finum : stercus animalium
 fio : efficio
 fistulor : sibilor
 fibras : figata, pulmones, iocinora
 ficubus : corde cithare
 135 P. 109. figolus : fictor
 finxit : composuit
 ficti : pravi, falsi, simulatores
 fidicula : cetharedi
 filargyria : avaritia, amor pecunię
 140 fidicula : genera tormentorum sicut
 lamine
 fibea : luna
 finctus : formatus
 fidicina : citharista
 figmentum : similitudo
 145 finitimi : vicini, confines
 finget : simulat
 fidiculę : corde
 fibula : ligamenta
 figmenta : compositionis adinventiones
 150 fragor : sonitus, strepitus
 fragosus : torrens
 fremit : rugit, furet
 frendit : dentibus stridet
 P. 110. fretus : confusus, fiducia ha-
 vens
 155 fratruelis : matertere filius

- fratria: fratris uxor
 fribula: vasa fictilia
 fragores: tonitrua
 framea: asta, gladius bis acutus
 160 freta: maria
 fretum: mare angustum
 frenat: conpescit
 fremunt: strepitum facit
 fribous: levis, mendax
 165 fribula: imaginaria, caduca
 focilat: refecit
 fomes: nutrimentum
 fomis: lignum aridum
 fomites: initia, incitamenta
 170 fotus: recreatus
 fovīt: nutrit, studet
 P. 111. futa: nutrita, plena
 fors: fortuna, casus
 forenses: qui in foro sunt
 175 fores: ianuē eo quod fores ponuntur
 formidor: timor
 format: figurat, creat
 fortunatus: felix, beatus
 fosforus: lucem portans
 180 fomidines: pinne, licivę in sagittis
 foederati: amicati
 fornex: camera
 foeda: turpia, inquinata
 foebes. sol
 185 focas: vitulus marinus
 forceps: forcipes fabri
 fotiles: inanem, vacuum
 forsan: fortasse
 forex: foturum esse
 190 fortuitus: subitus eventus et casus
 fortuita: subita vel repentina
 fortuna: felicitas
 P. 112. foliatum: curvatum
 foedus: amicitie pactus, iusiurandum
 195 forceps: clusum carcer
 formidans: timens
 formidolosus: timidus
 fornicem: arcutium palę plateę
 frugalis: abstinencia, paritas, passio-
 monia, ubertas
 200 frutecta: ramorum densitas
 frustratus: deceptus, exinanitus
 frusta: particula modica
 fructus: usus consecutus
 frugi: magnanimis vel continens sub-
 stantia
 205 frutices: ramos
 frustra: inanis, sine causa
 fructutus: fruiturus
 fruges: frumenta
 fucata: tincta, colorata
 210 P. 113. fucatus: tinctus, dolosus
 fuco: dolo
 fucus: vermicolus
 fufae: interiectio mali odoris
 funditus: a fundamentis
 215 fungit: agit

- fultus: auxiliatus
 futo: amplexo
 fulcit: manit, firmat
 funeture: funeris instrumentum
 220 fulcitus: sublevat
 fulvum: rubicundum
 fulciat: adiuvet, auxiliēt
 fulmen: fulgo, iacula
 fusus: fugatus
 225 fusi: iacentes
 fulcitrat: fulmen pręemit
 fulgidum: splenditum
 fumidu: fumosa
 functus: minestrans
 230 fulva: rura
 fundi: praedia, campi
 fuma: terra
 funesta: scelestā
 funus: deductio mortui
 235 P. 114. (f)unera: luctuus mortis
 fungitur: agitur, obsequitur
 funus imaginarium: tumultum sine ca-
 tavere
 funestum: perniciosum
 functione: misteria
 240 funtio: tribulationū exolutio
 furfuraculum: tenebras
 futilis: levis et inconstans
 fungimur: utimur, solvimur
 furor: iracundia, temeritas
 245 fundandus: rusticus qui fundicolit
 furia: ira magna
 furebundus: valde iratus
 furiata: dolore concitata
 furva: obscura, nigra

G.

- galerum: pylleum pastorem de iun-
 co factum
 P. 115. Gabrihel: fortitudo dei
 Gallilei: volubilis
 galerus: calamaucus
 5 ganeo: gulosus, tabernio, propinatur
 ganea: taberna
 gannit: muttit
 galibare: mortuorum condita corpora
 ganeus: luxuriosus
 10 garrula: versa
 garrulitas: verbositas
 garrit: verbosatur
 gazofilacium: dividiarum et tēsaucur-
 tudia
 gaza: divitie, lingua persa
 15 gastromargia: ventris ingluvies
 galbanus: genus medica menti id est
 gamus: nuptie
 garon: liquamen
 ganimen: tabernarius
 20 gausicum: genus pallii
 P. 116. genealogy: linea genera-
 tionis

- generalis : universalis
 generaliter : universaliter
 genitura : seculi posteritas
 25 gentale : originale
 gessit : egit
 genesis : factum, discretum
 geometria : mensura terre
 gestum : motus corporis
 30 gestatu : potatum
 genitalia : sexus virilis et femine
 genimina : generationis
 generosita : nobilitas
 gelidum : frigidum
 35 Getoli : Afri
 gerusa : notrix, conpotrix
 germina : semina
 genium : virgo
 germen : initium floris
 40 genalis : lectus qui in nuptiis sternun-
 tur
 P. 117. genuinum : initium necis et
 nature id est insertum
 geniculationibus : adrationibus
 geometra : suppudandi arte peritus
 gerolu : baiolus
 45 gerit : agit
 gestat : portat
 Gete : Gothi et Trace
 gentica : gentilis
 gentiunt : anseris
 50 geniatus : gratus
 gene : mala in facie id est sub oculis
 gerotochomium : locum venerabilem,
 in quo pauperi set propter senectute
 sola infirmi hominis curantur vel
 pascuntur
 gneumon : dicitur pulmo
 gymnasium : et palestra et adiutorium
 magistrorum unum dicitur anuditate
 et alterum ab ext ?
 55 gymnasiarces : qui princeps est in
 gymnasia
 gymnside : lavacrum, balneum
 gymnos : nudus
 gorstus : faretra
 gignit : genera nascitur praeluim
 60 gymnasta : exercitatio est palestra ipse
 locus agon vel ubi unguntur pales-
 tre luctatores
 P. 118. gylbus : malbum et nigrum,
 medius color
 gratia : donum
 gretissimus : iocundissimus
 grammata : littera
 65 grandevus : senis
 grassare : invadere, predare
 gradatum : paulatim
 gratitur : ambulat
 grandenato : ex nubeli natus
 70 gremium : sinus et praelectura sedes
 gremia : sicamina lignorum
 gripes : alites fere

- grus : grues
 grumuli : tumuli
 75 gramen : genus erbe
 gratis : gratia impensa sine merito
 gratatur : gratulatur
 grassatur : invasor
 grumus : ageratum
 80 gratutum : gratu habitum
 gratificus : gratis faciens
 grumat : dirigit, aequat
 gregariis : vulgaribus
 gnuus : fortis, agilis
 85 gnarus : doctus, perfectus
 P. 119. glauco : viridi, presso
 glevo : rusticus, arator
 gleva : cispis durus
 glovus : vertices
 90 glaber : calvus
 glomerat : convolvit, nectit
 glaucoma : offusio oculorum id est
 nebula
 glosa : congregatio sermonum
 globus : rotunditas, condensa volu-
 mine
 95 gloria : magestas, laus
 globat : acerbatur
 glosia : veri soror
 gnsia : terra gl
 gurgustium : tegurium umile et tene-
 broso
 100 gurgustia : loca tabernorum tenebrosa
 ubi convivia turpia fiunt
 gurgus : altum in fluminibus et pro-
 fundi locus

H.

- harundo : canna, kalamus
 haurit : implet, bivet
 haustum : epotatum
 haut procul : non longe
 5 hasce : as autem
 P. 120. haut frustra : non sine causa
 habilis : aptus, opportunus
 halat : oscitur
 hausta : gostata
 10 hato : mendax
 hamatum : uncis circumdatum
 halantes : redolentes
 habitudo : compositio corporis
 hausit : bivit, inplevit
 15 haut secus : non aliter
 haecine : ita vero
 have : frena equorum lorarum tena-
 cula
 hanelat : spirat
 habitus : qualitas corporis
 20 herus : vir fortis vel domnus
 herei : domini
 here : habe
 hevenum : genus ligni indici

- hera: donmina
 25 hellotropoli: nomen gemmę et herba
 solis equiām
 P. 121. hebitudo: fatuitas
 heres: filius
 hesitat: dubitat
 hedor: aqua
 30 hersutum: asperum, vellosum
 herugo: sanguisuga
 heroes: viri fortes
 heroes: dicuntur qui dum vivunt et
 virtute nubile sunt et post mortem
 gloriam dimittunt
 hecui: alicui
 35 hebes: murio
 hestispicus: aruspix
 Herebi: inferni
 heruum: anticorum
 heremum: desertum
 40 helitores: ortolani
 herbedum: herbosum
 hemenum: novum nuptus
 herenicās: antiquitas
 Heumenia: Thesalia
 45 herma: castratio
 heu: gemitus
 herit: fixum est
 hebitant: stupiscunt
 helluo: glutto
 50 hilaritas: letitia
 heculaneus: eunucus
 heulatus: ululatus, he
 hereses: sectę
 heus: ingemiscentes est
 55 Hermes: Mercurius
 hermaproditus: castratus
 Hercle: vere iuratio est
 P. 122. hermafroditus: nec vir nec
 mulier
 helluantes: avide comidentes
 60 hespirias: occidentales partes
 hebrei: transgressores
 hesperus: stella quę primos sero ap-
 parit
 hymnum: carmen in laude dei
 hymnum: laudem cantici
 65 hymen: nuptię vel carmen nuptię
 hydromates: qui ex aqua divinant
 hypocrita: simulatur
 hylidrus: seu ytri, serpentes aquatici
 hydroplasmus: cantio quia organum
 componit
 70 hiantes: os aperientes
 hillis: intestinis
 hiulcus: pastor
 hiacintum: flos porporeae
 hianiā: margarita pretiosa
 75 hirti: anni grassi
 hirta: aspera
 hippecus: navis
 P. 123. hictirici: ydropici
 Hiberia: Spania
 80 hispida: spinosa
 Hisperia: Italia
 hiscor: os aperior, loquor
 hirtus: asper, setosus
 hir: q̄ 1 pts vigil
 85 hirta: fetosa, plena, grassa
 hispidum: asperum, orredum, pilosum
 histrio: mimo scenicus
 himeus: nuptias
 hiultum: patens, aperens, apertum,
 ians
 90 hippos: navis ium^{en} taria
 hiscit: apertus incidit
 hiñtes: ampliātes
 histriones: praepositi meretricum
 hircus: caper
 95 hiscitur: dividitur
 Hiersolima: visio pacis
 Hyades: stellę (ras.) quinque in modo
 quinque littere in fronte tauri posite
 hiscine: ipsis autem
 historia: fabula
 100 hirco: stupeo, miro
 hiersolima: quasi usolo mone accepit
 nomen hierisalomonia
 P. 124. historiogrofus: discriptur
 fabularum
 histrix: quadrupes spinosum
 hiat: aperit
 105 hincine: hinc vero
 hirsutus: asper, vellosus
 hiverna: loca callida propter hieme
 facta
 historia: rei praeteritae memoriali
 hirudinis: sanguisuge
 110 hiena: epicenon est gens beluę
 hiatus: spissura, vorago
 hibleus: flos vel fluriturum
 hiemis: frius, tempestas
 hiscere: desineri
 115 hostia: victima
 holocaustum: totum incensum
 honos: honor
 hospitalustra: hospida, peregrina
 horror: timor, pallor
 120 horridus: timidus
 horrificum: expaviscendum
 P. 125. horne: huius anni
 horno: hoc anno
 hostit: aequat, planat
 125 heletor: orti vel olerum cultur
 hortatur: suadet
 hortor: suadeor
 hostimentum: aquamentum
 hoscitans: flans, spiritu alans
 130 horonia: inrisiva dictio ut ea vitope-
 rare intellegas
 hoscine: hos vero
 hocine: hoc verum
 homuntio: non grandis forma
 honorat: honore munerat
 135 homulus: non grandis forma

humus : terra
humatus : sepultus
humana : motalia

I.

- ianuam : ostium, porta
ianitor : ostiarius, custus
iaspis : genus gemmę
iacturam : danino
5 iamdudum : iam ante
P. 126. iacula : missilia tela, id est lancea vel sagitta
iactantia : superbia
Iabin : intellectus
iacit : mittit, iacta
10 iacturarius : qui frequenter patitur damnum aut mortalitate
iactus : iactatus
iapix : velox vel ventus
Iacobus : subplantator
ieiuna : sterelis, infructuosa
15 iecor : interanea, ficatum
ieraticas : sacerdotalis littera aput Egyptos
Iohannes : domini gratia
iocinora : viscera
Ioram : diaconus
20 iubar : speldor vel luciferq' ante solis orto apparet
iugalem : coniugem
iubilare : strepites, cantare
iuba : crista, galea
iuga : capita et summitatis montium
25 P. 127. iurisperitus : legis doctor
iugiter : asidue
iurgium : litigium
iusiurandum : foedus, id est pacis iuramentum
iuglandas : nocēs maiores
30 iustitium : locus puplicum
iugium : fervitates, captivitates
ictus : percussus
iconisma : imago, figura fine pectore a caput
ideo : idcirco
35 idem : iterum atque iterum
(rasura) identide : ipsum per ipsum
idem : et de uno dicitur et de pluribus, ut idem mihi dixit et idem mihi dixerunt
idiota : imperitus litterarum
idioma : prophetæ sermonis
40 id ipsum : hoc ipsum
idolum : ex dolo nomen accepit, id est dolo diabuli adinventum
P. 128. ignovit : venia veniam dedit
ignavus : stultus, imprudens
ignarus : inscius
45 ignominia : infamia
ignovili vulgo : ignota turba

- igitur : ergo
ignavia : pigritia, dementia
ignobilis : plebeius
50 ignita : igne accensa
ignominiosus : qui damnatur et de exilio revocatur
ignipotens : Vulcanus
ilico : mox, continuo, statim
Iliaci : Troiani
55 ilex : genus arboris
ilicet : ire licet, scilicet
illinc : de isto loco
imbres : pluvie
imbicelles : dibiles
60 P. 129. immane : acervum, crudele
immanitas : ferocitas, acervitas
impubes : pueri sine barbas
impruntum : in presentia
inpulsor : concitatur
65 imperium : regalis potestas
impopulavile : inlesum
impune : sine vindicta
impendum : erogatio
impolitus : ineroditus
70 impos : pusillanimus
impiare : inquinare
immolo : victimo
immutum : firmum
imburio : incurvatio
75 immensus : sine mensura
imbutus : plenus, institutus
imus : summus, altus
P. 130. immania : ingentia, aspera
immutilata : incontaminata, inconcussa
80 impendit : erogat
impulit : adegit, percussit
impar : inaequalis
impotens animi : elatus prosperitate
impertio : tribuo, dono
85 improcinctu : ex apparatu
impenetrabile : in interiore et inaccessible
immolat : sacrificat
improbis : inportunus et inconsideratus, impurus
immitus : inexorabilis
90 immo : potius et quod prius est
immurice : in saxo acuto
immerens : non merito
immoderatus : praeceps
impraecelsum : inexcelsum
95 impraeceps : in imo profundo
P. 131. imperat : accipit
implex : innexa, incorporalia
improcinctu : in expeditione
imprecor : intente precor
100 impensius : largius, uberius
imperitus : indoctus
impubis : investimentibus
imploro : rogo, invoco
improvisus : qui non providet
105 imperitat : frequenter imperat

- inadibilis : inaccessibilis
 inanimis : qui numquam habuit ani-
 mam
 inbutus : institutus
 incompti : inconpositi
 110 incula : peregrinus
 incolomis : salvus
 incunabula : initia infantie
 incommoda : inutilia, damna
 incolatus : peregrinatio
 115 incursationis : impetu
 incrementum : nutrimentum, augmen-
 tum initium
 inclemens : iracundus, impius
 P. 132. incertum : illicitus coitus
 incestat : contaminat, violat
 120 inconstans : mutabilis
 incommitatus : sine comitibus
 increpitans : cum ioco minatur
 incessere : accusare, provocare
 incubuit : appetivit, tenuit
 125 inconsultando : in consilio habendo
 incidit : incurrit
 incidet : peccat
 incutet : inicit
 incessant : accusant, provocant
 130 inauspicatum : sine requisitione
 in animum : in mente
 inbelles : qui pugnare non possunt
 incircumscriptus : terminum carens
 incunctanter : sine dubitatione
 135 inclitum : nubilem
 P. 133. incassum : supervacuum ina-
 nem
 incentores : inritatores
 incelebre : deserto
 increbuit : diffamatus est
 140 incubat : res alienas tenet
 incessere : perficere, ambulare
 inconsulti : sine consilio
 incentor : stimulator
 inconditus : inornatus
 145 incedit : ambulat, praecedit
 inconclavi : in secreto, in penetrabili
 inconvulsa : incommutabilis
 incuria : negligentia
 in coniectura : in similitudine
 150 incessum : gressum ambulandi
 indeptus : adeptus, auctor adsecutus
 indefessa : infatigabili
 indigna : habitatur, civis
 P. 134. indemnis : sine damno
 155 indix : significatur
 indagine : inquisitione
 indicia : signa, testimonia
 indutiae : dilationis
 indoles : ingenium, natura, mores
 160 individuum : inseparabile
 indubies : pax bello manente
 indagatio : inquisitio
 ineluctabilis : invincibilis
 inermis : sine arma
 165 ineres : piger, sine arte
 ineptia : insipientia, stultitia
 inexcita : invocata
 incumbet : insistet
 inergumina : demuniaca
 170 in excessum : in pavore
 inedia : fastidium
 incentiva : irritamenta, aculei vitiorum,
 cupiditas
 P. 135. insequenter : inrationa-
 biliter
 in cenoleis : in conviviis
 175 incursatione : ininpeto
 industria : doctrina, studium
 indedit : inseruit, inmisit
 indoles : etas iovenalis qui dolore ne-
 scit
 indens : inserens, indicans
 180 indocilis : qui docere non potest
 inductio : persuasio
 indiis : mendaciis
 indiferens : paratus sine dubitatione
 indegestum : inconpositum, imperfec-
 tum
 185 induviae : indumenta
 inexorabilis : incapabilis
 indoles : certe spei vel progenies incr-
 mentum
 inergia : pigritia
 inexpertum : non probatum
 190 ineffabilia : quae non place loqui
 P. 136. inexplebilis : insatiabilis
 inedia : famis, gerinia
 inextasi : in excessu
 inenodabile : insolubile
 195 incommis : in simul
 infauta : inflicia
 infastis : in ore positus
 infit : incipit, dicit, dixit
 infititur : negat, non fatetur
 200 infidus : infidelis, incertus
 infimus : inferior
 infestus : iratus, inruens
 infetaces : infructuose
 infrenis : in reverens
 205 infrendimus stringimus
 infersisti : intulesti
 infulfor : pervasor
 infolis : dignitatibus
 P. 137. infulae : vite sacerdotes
 210 infanda : nec dicenda, *crimina*
 infamis : male fame
 infitias : mendatium
 infetiare : crimen inferre vel negare
 inficit : tinguet et colore inmutat
 215 infensus : inportunus
 infectum : non factum vel tinctum, fo-
 catum, coloratum
 inferie : sacrificia mortuorum
 infertat : inportat, minestrat
 infrequens : inofficiosus
 220 informitas : inconpositio

- informamur : instruimur
in furia : in furore
inclubie : gyla
initum : pactum
225 ingenium : naturalis sullicitudo
ingens : magnus
P. 138. ingeminas : iterans, doplans
ingruit : inruit imminet
incluvies : voragine, sordes
230 ingemit : indigne ferit
ingentia : grandia
incruentes : imminentes, incumbentes
ingerit : infert
inglorius : sine gloria
235 inhospita : inhabitabilis
inhians : atton'tus animum ut tentus
inhibet : prohibet, coibet
inhiantes : desiderantes
iniet : coepit, inchoabit
240 inimica : aversaria
inicit : imittet
iniurium est : iniustum est
iniecit : inmisit
initum : pactum
245 P. 139. inlex : seductor
inlicet : seducet, suadit
inluyies : morbus, sordes, squalor
inlivata : intacta, inviolata
inlustrare : inluminare
250 inlelabilis : tristis
inliberalis : malignus
inlustrat : clarificat
inliunt : inlicita persuadēt
inlepidum : insuave
255 innox : innoxius
inexa : amplexa
insuba : quę nulli nubet
innectitur : inligatur
innocuus : qui nulli nocet
260 innitens : incumbens, confidens
inops : pauper, plus debet quod pos-
sedet
P. 140. inopinata : subita, inspirata
inormis : immensus
inpertit : erogat uni
265 inquilinus : peregrinus
inquam : dixi
inquilini : coloni, conditionis
inlexit : suasit
inlabere : descendere, influere
270 inlecebra : inlicitas voluntas, blandi-
tia, dolus
inlicita : prohibita
inlustra//es : nobilis, gloriosi
inludet : irridet
inlectus : seductus
275 inlicitant : quod supra
inluxit : lumen apparuit
innoxius : innocens
inni : conati
innupta : incognita vero
280 innixus : incumbens
- innomirum : innotabilem
P. 141. innuit : natibus indicat
inopia : famis, paupertas
inolevit : crevit, innotuit
285 inoromata : visione
inquo : dico
inpendio : erogatio
inquis : sine quiete
insignis : nobilis, magnus, ornatus
290 instar : similitudo, magnitudo
insolens : inportunus
instigat : incendit, inmittit
insons : innocens
insedit : obtenuit
295 insitio : insertio
instipat : congerit
instimulat : invistigat
insolentia : stultitia
insolescit : mutatur
300 insitum : infixum, inherens
insinuat : indicat, nuntiat
P. 142. instantia : vigilantia
insultat : inridat
inscendit : discendit
305 insudandum : sudore querendum
insigne pietate : valde pium
insuetare : insolenter evadere
insignit : ornat, exultat
insuescit : extra consuetudinem efficitur
310 insquitia : rusticitas, inperitia
insolevit : invaluit, inhesit
insigniri : insignem fieri
insolitus : inconsoetus
insolenter : inportune
315 insitus : insertus
insertaba : inserebam
instincto dei : inspiratione dei
insomnis : pervigilans
instinctu : impulsu
320 P. 143. instruit : preparat, ornat
insectatus : persecutus
instaurat : reparat, rennovat
insimulat : accusat, fingit
instat : insistit, vigilat
325 instituta : exempla dispositionis prae-
cepta
insolescere : supervivere
insignior : sublimior, nobilior
inspicare : defendere et in modo spica-
rum concidere
intrinsicus : inferius
330 intestinum : domesticum
intempesta nox : media nox
interpola : revocata
intercalare : interponere
interiit : periit
335 intrinsicus : inferius
intrivera : minuaverat, contriverat
intemerata : intacta, integra, incor-
rupta
P. 144. intuitur : vidit, aspicit
interritus : sine pavore

- 340 internusci : cognusci
 intimus : interior
 interpolavit : interrumpit
 interlitus : interlinitus
 interit : perit
 345 intenti : atoniti
 integratio : untio
 interceptio : deceptio, fraus
 in tempore : in oportunitate
 intima : pretiosa
 350 intersecta : interclusa
 intimabo : insinuabo
 intercapito : interiectio
 instabile : sine fede testium
 intiger : sanguinem plenus
 355 interfabor : interlogor
 interpolatus : corruptus varièq; maculatus vel fuscatus
 inteptant : inferunt
 intentant : intendunt, minatur
 interpellante : reluctantante vel inpediente
 360 P. 145. interminia : innuntia, obiectus metriatrix
 intimat : nodum facit
 interfata : interlocuta
 intempestivo : non suo tempore
 interrex : designatus rex
 365 interpalor : varigare
 intendando : conto da intendo, ²aimminandenus quando inter se obliteratur
 interlunium : inter prima novissimè lunà
 internuntii : qui inter partes nuntium portant
 inter pucula : interepulas
 370 interdum : frequenter
 intonuit : insonuit
 intrio : infundo
 interpres : conlectur
 intemperantia : ieiuna set inmoderata audacia
 375 interdiu : per diem
 interrecta : interclusa
 P. 146. intertrimentum : si aliqua species in medio teratur
 interlocutio : iudicium
 introrsus : introversus
 380 internitione : mortem, interitum
 interna : interiora cordis
 interlitus : intercisio verbi
 inultum : iniudicatum
 investis : sine barbis
 385 invergit : perfundit
 invia : difficilior via ubi non est
 invisus : qui non videtur
 invenus : turpis, ingratus
 inumbratur : occultatur
 390 invalidus : infirmus
 vestibolo : in ingresso
 invehit : infert, portat
 invisere : visitare

- P. 147. invisit : ingreditur
 395 invisor : invidus
 inuret : incendit
 invectus : inportatus
 invisant : inspiciunt
 invium : sine via quod adire non potest
 400 inviolatus : intiger, intactus
 itritum : vanum, sine effectum
 iris : arcus in nube
 irritat : provocat, simulat
 ironia : dirisio
 405 istuc : huc
 ite dacus : Danubius
 istromates : commentarius scientiè [um
 Isaurum : Danubium Isterum Danubitidem : adverbium est temporis quasi iterum
 410 itemque : iterumque
 itidentidem : iteruat iterum
 itero : repeto
 iterum : item
 iter : iteneris
 415 Itureus : populus
 P. 148. istromatheas : opus variuse ulaciniona et varia diversitate contexto

K.

- kalendae : initium mensium vel a colendo dictè
 kalibem : ferrum
 kalyps : forca poenalis
 Karybdis : vertigo maris
 5 kalnes : galeè militum
 karitrius : genus avis et est albam et pinnae ius non exurit

L.

- Latio : Italia
 Latini : Romani
 lar : focolar intra domum
 larva : malificus, incantatur
 5 larvalis : daemoniosa
 lacernum : stola, vestis
 lavitur : cadit
 labus : labor
 Laverna : dea furum
 10 P. 149. lanista : macellarius qui canis ferro laniat et magister gladiatorum
 lata : prolata, praedicta
 laqueare : camera laqueata
 lapicidina : locus ubi ceduntur
 latrina : recessus
 15 labe : sorde
 lacerum : laniatus, dibilem
 laquearia : domorum tignaria
 lacunculae : laterna id est vasa lucernè fictilia

- labentes : cadentes
 20 lactat : deceptit leniter
 late : passim, ubique
 lapsantem : serventem
 Latio : Latinorum
 lavefactare : subvertere
 25 latebra : locus absconditus a latendo
 lacertis : musculis brachiorum aut genus piscium
 lampene : stelle fulgetes
 lactasis : metaphoras ab infantibus
 P. 150. lampas : facula
 30 lamnas : animal similis pardo
 latex : aqua quę latet et inveniuntur
 lautumia : custodia carceris
 lacescit : lacerat, provocat
 lanugo : prima barba in similitudine
 35 latur : portatur
 lascivia : voluptas animi
 laberna : ferramenta latronum vel qui filius alienus seducit
 latura : datura
 laverna : homo qui filius alienus seducit id est latro
 40 lacunę : fossę
 lacit : captat suadet
 laciniosum : pannosum
 lacunaria : pendentia luminaria
 laurigeris : laurum portantes
 45 lacunaria : camere
 lautitie : munditię
 Latium : autem dictum est locus in partes Italię quo Aeneas Tornus
 P. 151. lancis : missurias
 larve : umbę simulacrum
 50 lavillis : lubricus
 lascivus : luxuriosus
 larantes : arantes
 lascive : fervide
 laicus : popularis
 55 laris : genus avis guię
 laqueare : vincire, alligare
 lavitur : solvitur aut cadet
 latibulum : defensaculum
 lances : pondera, mensurę
 60 lapite : cruciat, sollicitat doliter
 latomus : lapidu cęsor
 legio : numerus sex milium hominum
 legunt : colligunt
 legale : legitimum
 65 legitima : iudicia, pręcepta
 legata : testamenta, donata
 legomartia : numirus militum quasi Marti consecratus
 legatum : donatio defuncti
 legatus : internuntius
 70 Leofilus : leonis filius
 P. 152. lectica : qua consoles portantur
 lebetas : caccavoseneos
 lectores : apparitores
 lecticalis : qui lectulum facit

- 75 lebissata : genus marmoris
 lena : vitiorum seductrix
 lenta : flexibilis
 lenocinia : seductionis, persuasionis
 lentetur : otiose fiat
 80 lepus : blandus
 leno : seductor et prępositus meretricum
 lentus : tardus, lenis
 lenit : pacat, blandit
 lenocinium : uxoris meretricatio mariti consensu
 85 lepus : blandus
 lepidum : pulchrum, unestum
 leporem : blanditiem, dulcidine, decore
 lepidum : pulchrum, honestum
 lepidus : tener, mollis, delicatus
 90 leptopyria : minute febris
 P. 153. Lerna : paludes aquę ubi fuit ydra serpens, qui multa capita habuit
 Lerneus : ut anguis in Lernatus
 leargus : vitium quo comprehenduntur egriad falsum somnum
 lenicavis : lenivis, dealbabis
 95 Lebbeus : circulus id est a corde ipse est deus ipse est et Iudas Iacubi
 libo : sacrificio, offero
 Lilibeus : promunturius
 libertas : ingenuitas
 libare : est aliquid lebitur
 100 Libani : potentes seculi et fortes
 Liburnus : grandis navis
 Liburne : accule Atriatici maris
 libumina : sacrificia, incensa
 libavit : degustavit, sacrificavit
 105 libitina : lectus mortuorum
 libat : fundit, sicitę
 P. 154. libralis : munificus, largus
 librat : pensant, equant
 libetima : arca ubi mortui condiuntur
 110 liberalitas : donatio quę fit a divitibus
 liberaliter : humaniter
 lictores : qui fasces ante iudices ferunt
 licitatio : proposita vindictio
 licessere : licere
 115 licitacio : quotiens aliquis vinditur, et emptores super se augmentum faciunt
 licetur : de prędio contenditur
 lictor : apparatus
 licentiosa : maiorum mancipia quomulta licet
 licitatio : promessio, sponsio
 120 licenter : licite
 lienum : vinum
 ligula : arguta, loquax
 Liguria : provintia Italię in qua est Mediolanus
 ligones : rastri, bidentes

- 125 P. 155. *ligustra* : genus floris croco-
coloris
limis : finisterminus
limitata : terminata
limat : mulcet
limpido : puro
- 130 *limnis* : strabo et oblicus oculis
lymphaticus : fantasticus qui quasi ex
aqua divinant
lymbus : circuitus quousque rei, ut ora
maris
linchine : candelae
linquet : relinquet, deserit
- 135 *linquuntur* : defluunt
lincis : bestia varii coloris
linter : navicula modica
linquit : peccat, dimittit
liquidum : splenditum, lucidum
- 140 *liquet* : patet, claret
lyra : genus cithare
litat : sacrificat
litargus : somnulentus
lita : imitat
- 145 *litaus* : tuba longa
litigium : scandalum
litigatio : causatio
P. 156. *lixa* : aqua dicebant antiqui,
unde elixare dicitur
lotus : libatus
- 150 *loquacitas* : multa locutio
locavit : collocavit
longiturni : longevi
longo limite : longo ordine
logium : quod est rationale, pannus ex-
iguus ex auro gemmis coloribusque
variis qui super humerale contra
pectus pontificis utebatur
- 155 *logica* : rationalis
logisticum : cogitabilem
luculentum : luce plenum
lucus : eo quod menime luceat
luctum : planctum
- 160 *lucar* : in urbe Roma et rogatio que
solebant in lucis fieri et vectigal
lupanar : habitatio meretricum
ludificat : inludit
P. 157. *Luperci* : pastores qui sacra
incubi nudi colebant
lumina : oculi
- 165 *lustrum* : quinquennium
lustrat : circuit, peragrat
luis : persolvit poenas
lutenes :
Lucelleum : genus marmoris albi
- 170 *lucifer* : stella que ante luce apparit
ludibrium : dedicus et quod inluditur
vanitas
lubricus : elavescens
lupanaria : cella meretricum
Lupercalia : gentium cultura id est
sacra panis qui ipse dicitur
- 175 *luridum* : sorditum, pallidum
- lues* : pestis, morbus, dilubius
lurconum : devoratorum, gluttonum
luscina : aves que bene canit
luxus : pompa regia et luxuria
- 180 P. 158. *lumine turvo* : diro hae tru-
culentum vultum
ludicrum : ludibrium turpe
Lucas : ipse consurgens, sibe ipse li-
bans

M.

- macte* : magis aut tam magis
macies : exiguitas corporis
Maceti : Macedones
magalia : loca pastorum
5 *madet* : humet
magnanimus : fortis
magnites : lapis qui ferrum rapit
maius : plus, amplius
malum punici : mala granata
- 10 *mallatia* : mollities, grē
malagrama : herba venenosa
maialis : porcus pinguis eo quod de
his Maie sacrificabantur
pp. 159 and 160 left vacant
P. 161. *mancipat* : manum mittit et
sociat
manua : manipula
- 15 *mansa* : comista, manducata
mandemus : comitimus
mania : furor, insania
mane : persevera
manes : inferorum anime vel sepulcra
- 20 *manipulus* : numirus militum brevis
manipulus : unde et mapuli dicti fasces
gremiorum quod manu capinuntur
manuale : orarium
manicat : mane surget, per manu tenet
mansuevit : mansuetus factus est
- 25 *manubię* : pręda de hostibus
manūcapta : id est spolia
mandavi : tradedi
Maburtia : res que ad pugna pertinet
machinatur : parat, instruit
- 30 *macilentus* : macer
maior natu : senior
P. 162. *maculosus* : pullutus
mapalia : ex se pastorum
madefactus : humefactus
- 35 *magnificus* : magna faciens
magnanimitas : fortitudo banimi
maleatur : faber ferri
machinationis : commenta a studiū
Maria : in luminatrix vel domina
- 40 *marsuppium* : sacellum
marginē : extrema parte livere
mastia : malus serbus, serbus nequam
matertera : matri soror
mavis : magis vis
- 45 *Maurusia* : Mauritania
mavens : durans, perseverans

- maranathema : in adventum domini
 P. 163. maiurolit : xii. signa mathe-
 matici asserunt
 marcet : languet
 50 martirium : testimonium
 marrina : potio divina
 mastigie : taurie flagella
 mattus : trisus
 matrinus : matri frater
 55 matertera : magna soror aviae
 mavisce : magis volo esse
 marcus : excelsus, mandatus
 Messias : unctus id est Christus
 melus : dolcis sonus
 60 meditulum : medius locus in campo
 melotes : pelles ovinas simplex qua
 monachi uduntur ex uno latere
 P. 164. meliusculum : modicum me-
 liorem
 metatur : habriatur, locatur
 Melopeus : quasi carminis facitor
 65 mensum : mensuratum
 meat : manat, decorrit, ambulat
 menstrum : subaudis tempus unius
 mensis
 Menalias : pastoralis
 meritoria : loca tabernaro ubi adulteria
 comminantur
 70 mero hanima : simplici, sincero
 mersat : merget
 metiri : mensurari
 mercimonia : cummertia, negutationis
 Menedes : Balię pars
 75 mergitis : fatię utspinarum
 P. 165. mermis : formica
 melicus : poeta carminum lyricorum
 mediastinus : balneatur
 medustinus : balneatur
 80 metacastor : ita mihi propitius set cas-
 tus
 messala : agricola, messor
 melops : bonus cantor
 mensis commodus : September mensis
 mergi : fus es quibus messis colligunt
 85 melopeum : dulcem, compositum
 mercedarius : qui mercedes dat pro la-
 bore
 Micepsa : vifuit Numidarum
 minitatur : asidue minatur
 minax : minas tendens
 90 minicius : ericius
 mimologus : qui mimos docet
 P. 166. Milesiae : amatorię geste
 minas : altitudinis propugnaculum
 mitra : corona et amictus capillorum
 95 minsare : sepius mingere
 myrmiceas : verrugas corporis
 mysterium : occultum praefigurado
 mitis : mansuetus
 missele : telum quod mittitur
 100 miscellaneum : cummixtium
 miscuntur : praeturbantur

- Minotaurus : monstrum qui capite tau-
 rino et cetera partis corporis homo
 fuit, a Minoe rege et a tauro, quia
 ex utraque mater fertur semina sus-
 cipisse
 P. 167. missitat : frequenter mittit
 missicius : qui militia exhibet
 105 missos nos facit : demitti nos
 miseranda : misera, inflex
 migma : palea minutarum
 mioparon : naviculas cava pyrataram
 Mihahel : qui sicut deus
 110 modifica : modolata temperata
 modolatio : dolcido vocis
 modestus : moderatus, rectus
 modestia : verecundia
 moechia : adulterium et omne inlicito
 concubito
 115 modus : mensura, ordo
 modolatur : formatur
 P. 168. modolant : librant
 moderatio : temperantia
 molis : magnitudo, vastitas
 120 mollit : mitigat, placit
 molosi : canis magni
 molimina : artificia cogitationis
 molles : vani
 molior : dispono, excogito
 125 molitur : disponit, agit
 monachus : solitarius
 P. 169. monachosum : genus ve-
 hiculi quod ab uno iumentum du-
 catur
 monogamus : unius uxori vir
 monarchus : singularis rex
 130 monomentis : memoris litterarum
 mons Tarpeius : Capitulum
 momentum : stilus in comenta
 monumentum : memoria
 monilia : ornamentum in capite molie-
 rum vel pectore quorum
 135 monopolium : ut ubi una res venditur
 monarchia : principatus singularis
 monstrum : deformitas membrorum et
 prodigium adversum
 P. 170. monoceron : quadrupis uni-
 cornus
 monimenta : auxilia
 140 monadem : unitatem
 mulcet : dilectat, blanditur
 mulcra : vasa ubi lac mulgitur
 mulgatores : peremptores
 mulosus : canis rusticus
 145 mulcat : pugnis vel calcibus cedit
 multatio : damnum pecunię
 multatus : condemnatus
 multifarie : multiloque multi sermo-
 nus
 mulcero : limo, plano, mitigo
 150 Mulciver : Vulcanus
 Mulciver : ignis dicitur eo quod omnia
 mulcatur

- P. 171. munifex : munera distribu-
ens
munimen : defensio
munera : officia, bellorum tributa, fir-
mitas
- 155 munificus : honorificus
mundus : celum vel terram
municipium : mansio q̄ muros
murex : regalis porpora
municeps : unicus qui accepti muni-
bus edificatur vel princeps primus
- 160 munusculum : modica donatio
munitabitur : muniatur
munificentia : libertas libera
munimenta : testimonia murorum
munituria : precinuturia
- 165 *munium : quasi manufactum sic et muri
a monicione*
P. 172. municipium : quod iam ac-
cipiat munera id est officia
murice : coclea marina
munia : munera qui militibus dantur
murice : frutices virgultū et saxa acuta
in montibus
- 170 mussim : lente
museleu : monumentum
mussat : silentium murmurat, dubitat
musitanter : leniter
musia : nidi suricum
- 175 muscepula : temptatio, laqueum
murquis : marmuratur, fallax
musitat : frequenter murmurat
mutilat : placitum violat
mutilo : inmino, violo, sautio, frango
- 180 P. 173. mutilum : truncatum
mutturci : stulti, inertes

N.

- nabo : rescendo
nabat : natabat
nanciscitur : potitus, inventus
nare : natare
- 5 navarcus : navi magister
navilia : loca in qua nabis educantur
nando : natando
naviter : strenue, stutiose, fortiter, ute-
liter
Nazareus : sanctus
- 10 nablum : quod Graece spalateriū
nactus : adeptus, inventus
nant : natant
- P. 174. navale proelium : *natica
pugna*
nauta : nauta · naus · obsequens
- 15 navales res : ad nave pertinentis
navus : vigelans, celer, industrius,
celer
navit : strenuit agit
napeus : navium magister
navare : strenue officio facere

- 20 nativum : genetivum
navatoperat : datoperat
natrix : serpens
nat : natat
natice : non est
- 25 nardum : pysticum
nardum : fitelem, id est sine fraude
narrat : nuntiat
- P. 175. nectar : sapor vel odor sum-
mae suavitatis, vel potio deorum
et vitam
nectarius : odorifer
- 30 nebulo : latro, mendax
necopinans : nec sperans
necessitudo : dilectio, amicitia
nectere : immittere
nefas : scelus invitia
- 35 necromanticus : evocatur umbrarum,
aut mortuorum divinatio
nenia as : vilissimas fabulas
nequa : malus
nequivit : non potuit
nefastus : nefarius, nequissimus
- 40 P. 176. Neomenia : novellionium,
Kalendę
neophitus : novella plantatio
neunt : colligunt
nentes : fila torquentes
nexus : nodus, ligatura
- 45 neutrum : nec illum nec hoc
nepa : vipera
necnon : sedet
nevum : macula
neche : vel non
- 50 nebris : corium cervi
nectit : alligat
nefastus : scelere pollutus
nefarius : sceleratus
negromantia : quotiens hanimam ab
inferis revocatur vel divinatio mon-
strorum
- 55 P. 177. nequiquam : nec modicum
nequeo : non possum
ne quarta : crudelis in loquendo
nēquaqua : nullo modum
nemus : silva
- 60 ne : ergo
nepos : prodignus evorsor
neotrici : novicii, minores
neuter : medius
neve : ne forte
- 65 neque : non
Nereis : nympha marina
neerant : flaverant
nempe : certe, utique
nevet : filat
- 70 neto : torto
nex : mors a necandi
P. 178. nectari : oculorum frequen-
tia aperiri
necti corax : noctua avis
nenia : carmen funebre

- 75 nepa : prius in sideribus
 nibarus . splenditus
 nictit : canis cum acute gannit
 nimbus : tempestas, pluvia cum ventum
 nimbo : tempestuoso
 80 nixe : munite
 nidor : splendor
 nimphaticus : arreptitius
 niveus : candidus
 ni : nisi, non
 85 nidores : odores
 nis : nobis
 nimborum : nubium
 nidor : odor
 ninnarus : murio cuius uxor adulterat
 et ipse tacet
 90 P. 179. nititur : pugnat, conatur, temptat
 nimpe : nonne, utique
 nisus : conatus
 nigelli : nigri
 nimirum : sine dubium, certe
 95 Nicolaum : stultum
 nectura : genitura
 Nilicula : Aegyptius
 nimpha : virgo celestis vel numina
 nitens : incumbens et splenditus
 100 nitelle : nitores parvi
 niquid : nisi quid
 nympheum : silanum
 nisuper : proxime
 nimpha : dea aquarum
 105 nixus : incumbens, curvus
 nitet : splendit, lucet
 P. 180. nosochomium : locum venerabilem in quo infirmi homines curantur
 nostratium : nostrorum
 nonnulli : aliquanti
 110 Noti : venti
 nothus : spurius de adulterium natus vel incertus
 norat : sciebat
 nos satius : nil hominus, tanto magis
 noxa : culpa, peccati rea
 115 nocticula : luna
 noxius : nocens
 norma : mensura, regula
 noxius : tergiversatur
 nox umada : tempestas cum pluvia
 120 non potative : non dubium
 nomenclatur : nomen officii
 num : numquid
 P. 181. nutu : voluntate
 nutatio : irae minatio
 125 nuncupat : nomen vocat
 nuper : modo, ante tempus
 nutans : vacillans, pendens, titubans
 numen : potestas, magestas
 nugas : inutilis, vilis
 130 nugacitas : vanitas, insania

- nuit : annuit, promisit
 nurus : uxor filii
 nusciosus : qui plus vepere videt
 nutibus : gestibus
 135 numquis : numquid aliquis
 nummolarius : nummorum praerogatur
 P. 182. numisma : nummi percussor, id est donarius
 nundinationis : mercationis
 nundina : mercatum
 140 nuberca : matrea id est matrima

O.

- obediens : dicto parens
 obsecunda : obtempora
 obitus : mors
 obiit : mortuus est
 5 obeuntia : circumdantia
 obelo : linea
 obice : repelle
 obices : oppositionis
 obverto : in alia parte verito
 10 obessus : pinguis carnibus
 obolum : didimium, scripulum
 obici : repelli
 P. 183. obici : rep
 obet : moritur
 15 obeundi : exequendi
 obicio : oppono
 ob : propter
 obest : contra est
 obans : gaudens
 20 obiurgat : oppugna, castigat, increpa
 obdat : opponet, praeligat
 oblicus : non rectus vel transversus
 obliteratus : oblivione obscurum
 obliminat : limpidat
 25 oblectat : dilectatione infundit
 oblata : offerta
 obliterat : oblita
 oblustrans : circumspiciens
 obliteratio : oblivio dilata
 30 P. 184. obnixus : humiles, incumbens
 obnixus : subiectus
 obnixii : subditi, rei
 obnubet : obteget
 obnueret : obtexerat
 35 abortis : subito ortis
 obinationis : duritia vel intentio
 obstipium : contrapositum
 obstupita : mente turbata
 obsolitatus : inquinatur
 40 obstructum : preclusum
 obsecrat : deprecatur, rogatur
 obstinatus : desperatus, inrevocabilis, obduratus
 obsilitus : sorditus
 P. 185. obsecunda, obsequitur

- 45 obscenum : fœdissimum, turpem
obsessus : circumdatus
obtestatur : adiurat
obtusa : præcessa
obturpuit : infrigitavi, obstipuit
50 obtusus : obcecatus, clusus
obtundentes : abscondentes
obtuit : ommuit
obtus : aspectus immobilis
obvallatum : undique munitum
55 obluctor : contra luctor
obnites : reluctans
obnuit : operuit, obtexuit
P. 186. obnix : intente
obnuit : aperit
60 obnutus veste : circumdatus veste
obnuto : obluto, obterito
obnectere : conligare
obstrepit : inpetit
obsita : obsecta, circumdata
65 obsillagis : marsus
obstat : contra dicit
obstipum : oblicum, inaequalem
obsunt : contra sunt
obserat : claudit
70 obsessit : subripuit
obsistit : obviat
P. 187. *obturat : obcludit oppilat*
obstetrix obstetricis : quæ parturientibus præerant
obtrunco : interficio
75 obtrectans : resistens
obtundere : prohibere
occipit : incipit
obsistet : obviat
occubuit : interit, mortuus est
80 ocior : velocior
occasus : finis
occursat : sepius occurrit
occultit : abscondit, occultat
ocreas : tibialia
85 occipitium : posterior pars capitis
occutare : contra cantare
occuluit : occultavit
P. 188. *odas : cantatio*
odeporicum : itinerarium viatorium
90 odeum : a cantu
ode : dicitur cantatio
oe : compellatio personæ
oeconomia : dispensatio
oestrum, genus tævani quod boves habent
95 officium : obsequium, minnesterium
offa : pars frusti rotundu
officit : obstat, nocet, tinguet
olli : illi
olus : olera
100 oletores : ortolani
olfacere : odorare
olim : aliquando, antiquitus
olimat : limpidat
olores : gigni
- 105 olitana : vetusta
olor : gigni
olympum : caelum et nomen montis
odas : cantatio
P. 189. *olografum : totum praescriptum*
110 omelia : popularis tractatus, gr̃e
omnopere : omni virtute
o : auguria
ommitto : pretereo, dimitto
omousion : unius substantia
115 omoousion : similis substantia
omentum : mappa ventris
omen : quod homo somniatur, auspici-
cium, auguria maiora
onera : sarcina
onestum : graviosum
120 onix : gens marmoris
ongriforum : lucta ferens
onocrotolus : genus avis est quod facie
gerat asini nam stulta faciē, sed ob-
ducta grotalus dicitur
P. 190. *onycinum : genus lapidis*
onustum : gravosum
125 opacus : umbrosus
opem : auxilium
opere precium : necessarium
operiens : expectans
oppedum : castrum vel civitas sine murus
130 oppetere : occumbere, mori
oppidanus : civis ex oppida nam oppi-
daneus Latinum est, apud antiquos
oppida dicta sunt quod opem dare
operit : celat, vetat
opifex : operis factor, artifex
opimus : fertilis, saginatus
135 opitulatur : adiubatur
opido : valde, vehementer, oportune,
omnino
P. 191. *optimatus : optimarum ar-
tium auctor vel princeps*
opinor : existimo
opter : propter
140 opinatores : existimatores
opilio : minor pastorum pecorarius
opobalsamum : lacrima balsami
optio : electio, potestas, arbitrio
opacant : obumbrant
145 oppetit : obiit
opes : divitie
operosa : ingentia certamina
opessulatum : clavem obserratum
oproprium : malum crimen
150 opima : ampla, magna
opitulantia : suffragia
oppidum : mansio sine curia vicina
opiter : natus avo paternon vivo post
patris morte natus
P. 192. *opnitarum : beatum, opu-
lentum*
155 oppilat : obturat, obcludit

- opitis : genus marmoris
 opinatissimum : nominatissimum
 oportunus : necessarius
 opulentus : divus
 160 optigit : sorte evenit
 oro : rogo, peto
 orator : eloquens
 orditor : incipit
 ortus : natus
 165 orbitas : amissio filiorum
 oridurius : aspere loques
 oroma : visio somnii
 orbita : vistigia rotarum instrata
 oris : finibus regionis
 170 P. 193. orsa : cepta, locuta
 oracula : responsa, precepta
 orba : sine parentibus
 orbatus : filiorum amittens
 ora : finis, vultus, et extrema vestis
 175 oriundus : natus, ortus
 orei : regionum finis
 orgia : misteria secreta
 Ortosegia : dolus insula
 ortho metrum : cuturnix
 180 ortho doxus : rictus gloriae
 ortigometra : coturnices
 oroscopus : circulus signorum
 oreagra : fuscinula gre.
 P. 194. osanna : salvificat vel sul-
 vum facit
 185 ostentatum : monstratum
 ostentum : signum quod ostenditur
 osurum : oditurum
 os : orii
 osor : inimicus ab odio dictus
 190 ostentat : ostendit
 os : ossis
 osus : odiosus
 oscine : aves quod cantando auspicia
 faciunt
 ostentatura : ostensio insolita veluti
 sifiant in nocte repentina lux

P.

- pasciscit : pactum facit
 pactum : decretum
 pacus : collegio curiae
 pabulator : pastor
 5 *phalax : actes militum*
 P. 195. pactio : conibentia
 pactorium : plantatorium
 paganitius : ut cultus
 pagmat : desiterat
 10 pagus : possessio est ampla sed sine
 alique iure unde et paganos dicimus
 alienus a iure vel sacris constitutis
 pagi : memoris sine idolis
 pagmentes : desiderantes
 pauxillum : paulolum, modicum

- palestra : exercitatio ubi athlete se ex-
 ercebant
 15 palmatius : coronatus
 paliurus : spina vel genus palatemas
 secari carum cardi spinosi
 P. 196 left vacant
 P. 197. palpat : foveat, blanditur
 palteum : murum, fastidium
 paululum : aliquantulum
 20 Palea : dea qui pastores colebant
 palantes : fugientes in diviso
 palla : Minerva et amiotō muliebri
 palmola : extrema pars navis
 palare : errare
 25 pala : puplice, coram
 palabundi : errantes
 palmas : victorias
 pallantes : gaudentes
 paulisper : aliquantisper, paulatim
 30 palutamenta : ornamenta (cf. p. 199)
 P. 198. parilitas : aequalitas
 parma : scutum parvum
 parasituli : bucellarii
 pacus : cupidus, abstinens
 35 parastus : paratus iniuria facere et pati
 parpata : copidus
 parasitus : qui iocos facit ut ventrem
 impleat
 parumper : per parum
 paraclitum : consolatorem
 40 pari : similem
 paradigma : similitudo, fabula
 parentia : oboedientia aperiendo
 parentat : umbris vel tumulis mortuo-
 rum frequenter paret id est obsequi-
 tur aut minestrat
 P. 199. militum unde hii qui in pro-
 vintia proficiscunt paludani vo-
 cantur
 palpidat : temptat
 45 palantur : vagantur
 paralypuminon : relicto, quod restat
 parsimonia : frugalitas, abstinentia,
 parcitas
 parabula : similitudo
 parasceue : preparatio grēc
 50 parta : inventa
 parata : quesita
 parsurus : parciturus
 parumpendet : nihil iudicat
 parmucupula : medicamenti vinditur
 55 parentalia : dies festi panorum
 particus : necutiatur ipse
 Paridis iudicium : quod in tres deos
 P. 200. iononem, venerem, minervā
 Paris pastor damalo aureo iudi-
 cavit
 parris : lapidis canditus
 pariliter : aequaliter
 60 parricida : qui parentes uo occidit
 paracya : adiacens vel incolatus
 Pharisei : divisi, separati

- paradoxus : qui se ad gloria parat
 parce : exugue, continenter
 65 parochia : adiacens id est didomus
 pantomimus : summus iocularis qui
 omnes ludus novit
 panera : rapina
 pansa : aperta
 pantera : ritia
 70 panicinum : genus vestis
 pantheus : quasi omnium deus deorum
 P. 201. pandictes : omnia ferens et
 veterum et novorum testamento-
 rum
 pangunt : disponunt carmina vel con-
 iungunt
 Pan : ingibus
 75 paniceum : roseum
 panigerici : adolutores
 panseus : qui pedibus in diverso ten-
 detibus alat
 pastoforium : atrium templi et sacra-
 rium
 pastinantes : plantantes
 80 patrius : paternus
 patibulum : crucis passio
 patula : aperta, expansa
 patera : fyla a patendo
 patravit : perfecit aut commisit
 85 patologia : passionis ratio
 P. 202. *Fratrius : frater patris*
papilionis : tenturia modica
 patogomo : genus morbi
 pascha : transcensus
 90 patruiles : filii frater
 patruus magnus : frater avi
 paulus : mirabilis
 papilla : summa pars mammille
 placito : tranquillo
 95 plausum : risum stultum
 platea : via spatiosa
 plastografs : falsis scriptis
 plancus : pedibus latis
 plagiatores : seductores
 100 plagat : mitigat, sedat
 plaustra : carra
 plagarius : qui peculium aut manci-
 pium alienum seducendum distrahit
 P. 203. plantasia : orto vel pom-
 aria
 plaudete : iubilare
 105 plaudit : manibus sonum facit
 placenta : dulcia
 plectitur : punitur, percutitur
 plebicula : amans civis
 plexus : percussus, truncatus
 110 plerique : aliquanti
 plebescitat : plebem adloquitur
 pleades : stelle
 plectrum : percussorium cythare
 plerique : alicotiens
 115 plebeiu : popularis ominis sine aliqua
 dignitate
- P. 204. *preferat : preportat, ante la-
 tat*
 plethora : plenitudo
 prestigia : fallatia
 prestolat : expectat
 120 prefata : antedicta
 presagus : prescius
 previligium : quod iure devetur et pri-
 mus honor seu lex non poplica sed
 privata
 presagium : signum quod antea deus
 postea venit
 precordia : cor est
 125 predignus : ante natus
 pretervolo : volociter praetereor
 preconium : praedicatio alicuius rei
 P. 205. et laus antecedens
 prerogativum : beneficium ante obla-
 tum
 prelibabimus : aliqua contolimus, ali-
 qua diximus
 130 precelerat : antecedit
 presagium : divinatio futurorum
 pre se tulit : plusquam oportuit tulit
 prepedit : impedit
 prepetes : aves quae volantes auspicia
 faciunt
 135 prepopere : inordinate et finstanter
 prescriptum : paesti tumi
 prepos : percussor velox
 pre foribus : ante ostium
 prestigiarunt : ludificaverunt
 140 P. 206. presidium : auxilium
 preses : iudex a presidendo
 prenta : anteposita
 precavit : antecavit
 prelibundo : pregustando
 145 pretervehor : transnavigor
 pressant : sepe praecedunt
 predia : fundi, villae
 prevertitur : antecedit
 pretextit : celat, coperit
 150 prevignus : filiaster
 praefatio : prae allocutio
 prestantior : melior
 praeterea : extra haec
 presul : princeps cunctis praepositis
 155 P. 207. prediti : instructi, antepo-
 siti, potentes
 prepes : aquila
 pretores : secundi sunt consolibus
 presterim : quam maxime
 preus : antecedens
 160 prerogans : ante inpendens
 preus : fede iussor
 prepoporum : antea factum quod erat
 postea faciendo
 prelo : torcular
 precipitat : ab alto deicit
 165 precox : prematurus
 predes : fidi iussores
 prelus : modicus

- prerepit : ante rapit
P. 208. prepostera : perversa, in
posterum quod ante debuit
- 170 praestruxit : praedordinavit
præcipuus : perpinguis
praerogativa : excellentia meritorum
præpollit : eminent, supersplendet
præquoqua : celere maturans
- 175 præcipue : maxime, ante omnia
praesidarius : auxilium praebens
prærupto : elevato, alto
præceps : festinus, temerarius
praetestatus : infans qui de praetestato
patre nascitur
- 180 præpes : praevolans
prælati : antepositi
præpetibus : antepetentibus
P. 209. pectet : pectinat
pecua : armenta et pecora
- 185 peculatus : qui pecunia puplica furat
pecudarius : pastor
pecudes : oves
pedor : odor gravis
pedora : aurium sordes
- 190 pedagogus : eroditor puerorum
pellekti : inlecebrati, seducti
pellexit : in fraude induxit
pelica : concubina
pellectum : suasum
- 195 Pelorum : promunturiorum
pellax : perversa loques
pegaso : homo iocularis
P. 210. pecuratus : habundan peco-
ribus
peiera : falsum iurat
- 200 pelagu : carina, navigium amnicum
pecuosus : qui multa pecura habet
pedatum : carcere
pedidatus : propagato filiorum vel ne-
potum
pedore : foedore
- 205 pelicet : inlicite circumvenit
pellace : dolosū, mendace
pellektor : persuasor
pellex : succuba, quae lo alterius nubit
pelusit : distulit
- 210 peltat : scutum amagonicum parvum
penum : cellarium, promptuaria
penades : domus vel focus
P. 211. pendolus : elavatus
penes arbitros : aput iudices
- 215 penula : lacerna, stola
pendeo : fabeo, blandior
pentamerum : versus quinque pedum
penis : natura, pudenda
penitralia : interiora, secreta
- 220 pedere : existimare
penetrat : inrumpet intra, pertransit
pene moti : cito egressi
pentomen : circumcisio
penuceo : rubeo
- 225 pene : prope, iuxta, secus
- pensio : praecii persulatio
penate : imago pulcerrima
pepulit : expulit, inpolit
P. 212. pepegit : pactuatus est
- 230 peplum : stola, vestis muliebris
pepo : melone
peplus : vestis simplex qua Minerve
simulacrum velatum est
pepones : melone
pernix : agilis, velox, celer
- 235 perpetes : aves, volantes
pernicibus : velocibus
permulcit : lenit
perpetimur : patimur
peribulum : deambulatorium vel bilua
marina
- 240 percensit : considerat
peculit : perturbavit, adicit, percussit
P. 213. perpetitur : patitur
perplexus : involutus, timidus
pertemptat : perquiret
- 245 perstans : praeverans
perduellio : rebellatur
perpolit : coegit
permotus : turbatus, excitatus
percunctatur : perquiret, interrogat
- 250 perbabitur : decurrit
pernicosus : a pernitando qui dat ope-
ram, opera a perdendo aliquem et
pernicius dicitur
permutatum : in omnium notitia inti-
mata
perfunctorie : imaginarie, transitorie
petros : agnoscens
- 255 pernicitas : velocitas
P. 214. perpetrat : pe agit committit
perpositus : qui frequenter aliquem
patitur
perper : perpetuo
peremptus : interfectus
- 260 persistet : perseverat
perpende : perpensa, equat
periti : docti
perendie : pus cras
perfunctus : transactus
- 265 perniciter : velociter
perhibet : pernuntiat
peresum : comestum
pertulit : perturbavit, perstrabit
perlustrat : pervidet
- 270 pergenuat : genibus pergit
persum : deorsum precipitatum
P. 215. perimet : interficit
percrebuit : pe'sonavit, puplicatus est
perspicuum : manifestum, splenditum,
pulchrum
- 275 perfidus : qui fidem rupit semel
perfidiosus : qui semper
peripsima : humillima atque subiecta
perduellis : rebellionibus
perosum : odiosum
- 280 pertinax : perseverans

- perfugium : locus refugii
 pervicax : valde verbosus, intentione
 durus et contumax
 percitus : provocatus
 perpetim : prolixum, continuum
 285 pernoscere : tractare
 perc^ulum : experimentum
 pereronia : per inrisione
 P. 216. perdocilis : valde docilis
 perennis : aeternus
 290 perlata : tolerata
 periscelide : crurum ornamenta apud
 feminas
 percellet : pervertit, evellit
 perspicace : vigilant . . rem
 pertinacia : duritia
 295 per . . . : transitus
 peripsima : purgame . . m
 persulto : vocifero
 perfruitur : utitur
 pernox : pernocians pervigilans
 300 pertensum : tediosum, permodestum
 perfungitur : officium unius complet
 peragrat : circuit, curat
 perstromata : tignina acubitus
 persuma : praecipita vel confecta
 305 P. 217. perfluxum : difficile
 persentisca : ex totum sentiat
 perpexa : perligata
 Pergamum : Illium et hili
 perpera : prave, perverse
 310 persolla : persona minor
 pessum : violenter oppressum
 pessolum : clustellum
 pestilentia : interitum
 pestis : perniciēs
 315 petalum : area lammina tenuissima
 pia : religiosa
 piare : solvere
 piaculum : scelus et peccatum impie
 commisum
 pignera : filiorum sunt
 320 pilant : battunt confirmat
 P. 218. pitidine : id est prostituta-
 tum
 pipa : vicitatus, q̄ritat passer
 pituita : flegma
 piceo : nigro
 325 piniculum : spongia
 pixides : vasa modica argentea vel lig-
 nea quas vulgus buxides dicunt
 piraticus : subaudiens ut carcer
 Philippus : os lampadarum
 pyrada : latro marinus
 330 piabunt : placabunt
 piacula : placationis mortuorum
 pilo : asta rimana
 pilarius : sepulcra egyptiorum
 pinna : fastidium templi, muri
 335 P. 219. Pyra : ara lignis altioribus
 composita quae, cum adhuc non

- ardet, rogos dicitur, cum vero ar-
 de, pyra dicitur Greci pyr igne
 pistrix : genus bystie marī
 piacularis : hostia quae offertur pro
 peccatum
 pictae : quibus raduntur capita et te-
 gunt se corium crudum
 pignora : creditoribus danter
 340 privignus : filius uxoris alterius
 primilum : numerus militiē primo pro-
 batus
 pristinum : priorem, antiqua
 privat : subtrahit
 primor : prior
 345 primores : priores
 privis : singulis, privatis
 P. 220. pridiae : heri
 pospridiē : odiē
 primoperum : genus officii
 350 priviligium : privata est lex quae ad te
 perinet tantum
 prisca : antiqua
 prima quies : primum somnum
 primignus : primogenitus
 pridem : antea, dudum
 355 primordium : initium
 primivirgius : cavallarius quod prima
 est militia ipsius in visgis
 poa : genus herbe ubi vestimenta la-
 bantur
 polum : caelum
 poederes : sacerdotalis linea
 360 pollulat : germinat
 P. 221. polluit : inquinavit
 polenta : genus est liguminis
 pollinctus : ultimum honore affectus,
 id est honoratus
 pollit : criscet
 365 pollens : crescens, florens vige^s
 polinton : ubi kadavera ponuntur
 poema : carmen poeticum
 poenates : dii quasi domestici
 populatus : praedatus, vastatus
 370 poplites : genicula concavum
 portentum : signum futurarum adnun-
 tius
 porrecta : undique extensa
 porro tenus : usque porro
 posteritas : propagatio filiorum
 375 posthabita : postposita
 P. 222. postridie : cras
 postulatus : petitor rogatarius
 poesi : materia totius carmi in qua po-
 eta versatur
 potitur : frequenter utitur vel fruitur
 380 potius : melius, magis
 pothochotropis : locus in quo pauperes
 et infirmi homines pascuntur
 pomet : statuit
 pollicetur : promittitur
 pompulentus : pompa plenus
 385 ponetergum : pos dorsum

- pollinctores: qui mortuos sepeliunt
popularitas: multitudo populi
poples: geniculum generis masculini
*podix vel podice: facedenica id est anum
vel culum*
- 390 P. 223. porro: postea, utique
portendit: significavit, longe ante ostendit
poetria: femina poeta
postulat: petit
postliminium: qui post captivitate reversus iuraque admiserat recipit
- 395 pomarium: ubi poma ponuntur
pomerium: locus proximus mari
poeticus: canticus
potitus: adeptus, consecutus
petior: fruor et potentior
- 400 potissimum: meliorem
potiri: adipisci
potor: bibitur
pondo: libras xii
P. 224. prope: bene
- 405 probrum: turpitudine vel malum crimen
probrosus: turpia
probitas: iustitia, bonitas
problema: propositio
proba: manifesta, optima provata
- 410 proci: petitores uxorum
proculus: qui patre longius peregrinante nascitur
procax: inportunus, improbus
procerum: altum pro longum
procul: non longe
- 415 procas: qui post morte patris nascitur
proclivi: facere parati
proclitibus: pro sociis
P. 225. proceritas: altitudo, longitudo
procella: tempestas, venti subitu
- 420 proceres: primati, nobilis
proclima: adclina
proclivio: humiliando adcumbet
proemium: prefatio
prodigia: signa cęlestia mala pronuntia
- 425 prodi: exi
profecto: vere, nimis, aut sine dubio
profana: pulluta, violata
profligatus: perditus
profatus: proloquitur
- 430 profundo: alto
profitetur: praedicat, divulgat
proles: filius, progenies
P. 226. prolapsus est: ruit
proelium: pugna
- 435 prolemls: preoccupatio cum antea fit
quod post te debuit
promis: promisit: foras produxit
promulgatum: pupligatum
proгатia: temeritas, audacia
- 440 procul dubium: sine dubium
- procrastinat: differit
prodicus: nimis largus, devoratur
prodigiosus: astrologus
profusus: largus
- 445 profisciscitur: vadit
P. 227. profanus: qui sacrum poluit alienisano
profugus: longe fugatus, exul
profectus: egressus
profligit: prostravit
- 450 profluit: multum fluit
prolixa: longa promunt, proferunt
proletarius: milis capite census, milis inutilis bello relictus
promit: ostendit, loquitur
promulgare: foras praeferre, restatuere
- 455 promeritus: bene meritus
promunturium: eminens mons in mare
promisit: locutus est
pronuba: para nympa
P. 228. pronus: incurvus, humilis
- 460 pronepus: filius nepotis
propheta: predicatur
propius: propinquus
propendens: eminens
pro matertera: soror aviae
- 465 pronus: inclinus
properum: proximum
propulat: valde puplice
prona: inclina
propono: ordino
- 470 pro nefari: plusquam illicitum
propago: linia, origo, extensio
propatruus: frater pravię
prore: prout res exegit
P. 229. properat: fistinat
- 475 propensius:
progrigitur: ante erigitur
prosapia: origo, generatio
propere: prope, celeriter
prostituta: meretrix
- 480 prosa: prior pars navis
prorsus: specialiter, certe
prospiciens: prospiciens
prosiquitur: verbis profitetur
propitiatio: misericordia
P. 230 left vacant
- 485 P. 231. proscriptio: bonorum admissio
proritat: ad ira provocat
protinus: mox, continuo, statim
protilat: prolongat
prosa: verba sine metro
- 490 proveor: transporto
prostituun: proponunt
pronas: carbones vivi
prosilitus: adiunctitus de aliena gente
prosperitas: filicitas
- 495 prosperare: recte agere
prospice: in ante aspicere
proto plaustum: primum plasmatum

- protervus: supervus, inrevocabilis, vi-
tiosus
P. 232. provexit: in maius levavit
500 prudens: providens
promtuaria: cellaria
puniatur: uccitatur
puplites: genua suffraginis
pubat: crescit, incrementa
505 puberes: adulti iuvenis
pubetenus: usque ad inguina
pubertas: aduliscentia
pubescentes: gene barbamittentes
pube: virilia, verenda
510 pubiscit: barbis et testes
pudicus: castus
pudor: verecundia
P. 233. pugillare: tabulam
pugillum: pugno
515 pulvinar: locus ubi stat vastant
pululat: germinat, oritor
puerperium: cum puer nascitur
puerpera: mulier quae primo parto
puero parit
pullum: nigrum
520 pugiles: certatores
pugio: gladius parvus
pudicitia: castitas, integritas
pugna: certamen
pulvinaria: arę mortuorum
525 puerperum: primo genito
putamen: testa de ovo

Q.

- P. 234. quatio: concutio
quatinus: qua ratione et qualiter
quandam: aliquam
quassatum: confrat ??
5 quandoquidem: tunc omnino
quantocius: quam citius, celerius
quantolum: modicum
quadrifium: quadrifarię fissum
quamquam: quamvis
10 quęso: rogo
quaestuarii: mercennarii
quaerella: culpę accusatio
quaerito: sepius rogo
quaestum: lucrum, aquesitio
15 questio: disceptatio difficilis, explica-
tio, examinatio
P. 235. quaestus est: accusavit
quaestor: iudex ad requiringdo
querolus: frequenter querellas ferens
et acusat
queverint: poterint
20 questuaria: qui quaestucocorporis vi-
vit
quemquam: aliquem
quemcumque: quempia
quemadmodum: quomodo, sicut
queo: valeo, posso

- 25 quendam: aliquem, quempiam
quempia: quemcumque
queror: iniurias meas iudico
quęstor: consiliarius et qui pecunia
puplica pręrogant
queun: possunt
30 P. 236. quibi: potui consensi
quidnam: aliquid et quid
quidve: vel quid
quin immo: magis aetiam vel potius
quispiam: aliquis
35 qui sciam: unde sciam
quiete: silentium
qui quantus: quam magnus
quin aetiam: si aetiam magis aemagis
quid stuit: quid cogitat
40 quinam: qui vero
quidni: hoc magis et quare non
quiddam: modicum aliquid
quinni: etiam, adverbium fermandi
quiverunt: potuerunt
45 P. 237. quisquilias: paleas minutis-
simas
quippe: re vera, sine dubium
quippiam: aliquid modicum
quisitor: iudex
quirites: populus Romanus
50 quies: pax, silentium
Quirinus: Romulus
quousque: quamdiu
quondam: olim
quopiam: alicubi
55 quo numine: qua potestatem
quorsum: in qua parte
quodpiam: quoddam
quonam: aliquo
quoque: dinuo
60 quominus: aliter
quorundam: aliquorum
P. 238. quocirca: quapropter
quodam: quocumque
quoquam: ubicumque
65 quorsus: qua ratione qo modo

R.

- ratum: certum, firmum, validum
ratus: arbitratus
rates: naves
ramnum: genus herbe spinose
5 racemum: butrionem, uvam
rapacem: violentum
raptim: cursim, subito
randum: arbitrandum
raptati: tracti, separati
10 rapidus: velox
rabies: furor, insania
P. 239. rabula: rabadam
Rama: excelsa
rancor: in via dolor
15 Raphahel: nuntius dei

- Rabbi : magister *synē*
 radiatus : inluminatus
 ramen : pulvis qui raditur de aliqua
 spētiē
 randus : velox, celex
 20 radicitus : funditus
 Ramensis : tribus a Romolo constituta
 Racha : inanis, vacuus, vanus
 rastri : ligones
 rava : rauca vel clausa
 25 rabitere : redire
 radiat : splendit
 P. 240. redemitus : coronatus, orna-
 tus
 reticuit : tacuit
 ridimicula : retinacula
 30 redivivum : aetustate renovatus
 redarguit : convincit et de re arguit
 redibet : impensa sibi gratia rediet
 redigitur : revocatur
 redactus : perductus
 35 redolet : bene olet
 redistributionem : retributione
 reductum : reproductum
 rediviva : renascentia
 redamat : amantes et mutuo diligentes
 40 reduvias : reliquias
 reducus : salvus, incolumis, reversus
 P. 241. redintegrat : integrum re-
 stituit
 recludit : aperit, recludit
 recensat : recitat, recognoscit
 45 recubat : adcumbet
 reciprocatur : reconsiderat, vel reddit vi-
 cem
 reica : metri genus
 refello : recuso, redarguo, dissolvo
 refertum : repletum
 50 refectus : plenus
 referrerunt : repleverunt
 refoculat : recreat
 religio : sanctitas
 refricat : renovat
 55 refulget : resplendit
 refutat : repudiat, respuit
 refragatur : adversatur
 P. 242. *refello : convinco*
 referciunt : implent
 60 refuga : apostata
 refert : revocat, reddit
 regificum : regale
 regimen : gubernatione
 religiositas : sanctimonia, pietas
 65 relatum : reportatum
 relativum : dum unus nominatur, alius
 demonstratur
 regerit : reportat
 regessit : evomuit
 regius : regalis
 70 reminiscor : recordor
 remur : arbitramur
 remeat : regreditur
 P. 243. remilus : repando
 remugit : clamat
 75 remotiora : secretiora
 remulcunt : cum scava nave dicunt
 renitet : res splendit
 remes : remigatur
 reor : arbitror
 80 remittentibus : resistentibus
 renidit : redolet
 rebare : arbitrare
 rebellio : qui per pacem integrat bel-
 lum
 rebamini : arbitramini
 85 reboat : resonat
 rere : arbitrare, suspicare
 repatriat : reddit ad sua
 P. 244. reppedit : redit, remeat
 repentinus : subitaneus
 90 repente : subito
 repacula : receptiacula
 reppeit : invenit
 repunt : serpent
 repens : natans, subtraens se
 95 reserat : aperit
 resides : odiosi
 repedat : revertitur
 respuo : contempno, refuto
 resignat : re: signat, aperit
 100 reses : odiosus
 respectant : recogitant
 resipisco : in integro spiritum redeo
 P. 245. resiscere : cognoscere
 respectat : respicit
 105 resibunt : reluctant
 resipiscens : recolens
 respexit : deorsum vel retro vidi
 resultant : resiliunt
 restantia : residua
 110 resurrectio : restitutio
 resultatio : reluctatio
 restagnat : redundat, abundat
 residis : requies, odiosa
 resuit : dissit condisire
 115 reticuit : tacuit
 reticiscit : ad intellectum redit
 P. 246. *redarguet : convincit*
 retentant : retinet
 reticulata : cancellata
 120 retubans : iacens
 retexit : resolvit, replecat
 retrudit : recludit
 retundit : repercutit
 retribuit : reddedit
 125 reuma : revolutio gurgitis
 revehit : reportat
 reverens : honorificus
 revelat : aperit, demonstrat
 revinxit : postergum ligavit
 130 revisam : reppedam
 revocat : reducit
 P. 247. reus : a re dicitur quasi qui
 rem tenet vel culpabilis

- reviso : repeto, recognosco
 revulsit : retraxit, eradicavit
 135 revicta : reportata
 rictus : patefacti oris
 rigor : duritia inflexibilis
 rigibant : rigidi durique erant
 rinae : iuncturę
 140 ringitur : irascitur, indignatur
 rimas : fissura
 rimare : inquirere, scrutare
 rivalet : qui unam diligunt meretricem
 tamquam adunum rivum corentem
 P. 248. ridicularius : risorius
 145 rigidus : fortis, immobilis
 rigit : frigit
 rigare : dirigire
 rimis : iunturi stabularum
 ritus : cultus et consuetudo
 150 rite : recte, consuete
 rinoceron : animal est in Nilo flumine
 cornu in nasu habens
 robor : virtus, fortitudo
 roborat : confirmat
 robus : lignum spinosum
 155 robustus : firmus, fortis
 rogitat : sepius rogat
rovigo : gelum origo
 P. 249. rogium : pirum
 rogis : flammis
 160 rogittans : postulans
 Roma : virtus
 Romani : sublimis
 Romolite : Romani
 rostrum : pecurum est et os hominum
 165 rostra : pectora navium
 rosca : pulcra
 roscidum : humidum
 ronannis : milis qui primo in bello
 pugna comitit
 rubro : rubeo flabum
 170 rubore : confusione
 rufus : rubeus
ruvigo : gelum vel rugo messium
 P. 250. rudia : nova
 rudem : novum
 175 rudentes : funes velorum in nave
 rudimenta : initia, infantia
 rudera : stercora
 ruma : mamma at pugna
 ruminat : diligenter recogitat
 180 rupea : saxosa
 ruditus : asini clamor
 rumigerolus : potitor omoris
 rumphea : gladius
 rumusculus : rumor brevis
 185 rupes : saxa ingentia
 rupra : ex utraque parte cavato
 rutilum : splenditum, crispum
 P. 251. rursus : iterum, dinuo
 rurigna : ruri nato
 190 rus : pacus, ager durus
 rusticus : rus colens
- rustu : vi et fama
 rura : agri, villę *inculti*
 ruralem : terrenum
 195 rues : ruina
 rues : ruina
 ruscus : spina longa iuncus habentes
 rutilat : fulgit roseo colore
 Rutili : gens q̄ sub Turno pugnarunt
 200 rura : *agri inculti*
- S.
- Sacer : sanctus
 P. 252. sacramenta : mysteria
 sacra famis : execranda cupiditas
 sacrilegus : sacrorum violator
 5 sabiat : basiat
 salamandra : animal quoddam in ignibus vivens
 salebrosus : asper
 salebra : loca lotosa
 salpinta : tubicinatur
 10 sacra : consecrata, divina
 sacax : velox scitus an invstigandum
 saccella : loca sacra
 sabiatur : osculatur
 saburra : arena id est onus quod vacuas
 nabes stabelliuntur
 15 P. 253. sales : orbanitas
 salum : mare
 (*rasura*) : sanus
 saltim : videlicet, nunc
 salebra : loca coltuosa
 20 saltus : locus incoltus, silvester
 salvete : salvi estote
 Salentinus : Calabriensis
 sambucistra : qui in cythara rustica
 canit
 sambucus : saltatur
 25 sambuce : genus symphoniarum in
 musicis
 sancit : purificat
 saniem : corruptionem sanguinis
 P. 254. sanctum : divinum, coltum,
 consecratum
 sanxit : definivit, deiudicavit
 30 sane : certe
 sandaraca : auri pigmentus mundus
 sandapila : ubi portantur gladiatoris
 sabbatum : requies
 sapabapipa : quasi dulco acitum vino
 35 sarga : non idoneus cuius libeartis
 sarissa : genus teli Macdonici
 sarabara : linon, Persa braca
 sarcum : coniuntum
 sat : sufficit
 40 sat agit : festinat
 sata : seminata
 satius : melius
 P. 255. Satan : adversarius, trans-
 gressor

- satrapae : perfecti Persarum
 45 saures : surices
 satellitium : satellita turma
 Saturnia : Italia a rege Saturno dicta
 satest : satis est
 sator : seminatur
 50 satum : modium semis
 satellites : sodii latronum et regni
 comites
 sautius : vulneratus
 satillis : minester scelerum
 satio : messis
 55 Saducei : iustificati
 Sabaoth : exercituum sive virtutum
 P. 256. Saulus : temptatio vel scuritas
 Samarite : custodes
 scandit : aperit, ascendit
 60 scadit : bullit
 scatens : bulliens
 scaturrit : ebullit
 scabrum : asperum
 scabum : summitas, cacumen
 65 squalor : sordet
 scabrosus : asper
 scatebre : cesterne, paludes vel aquarum
 bullitiones
 Scariothes : memoria domini et memoria
 mortis hoc numine appellatum est iuda
 vico in quo natus est
 P. 257. Scaurus : cuius calix extrensicus
 eminet pede intortos
 70 squalor : inquinatio
 sicominus : sin autem, quo si non
 spatiat : deambulat
 scafa : navicula modica
 stater : nummus est pensa untia
 75 strages : multitudo kadaverum in bello
 vel mo lesi congeries
 statim : mox, confestim
 strangulat : susfugat
 stadium : passus CXXV
 stragula : varia
 80 stadiodromus : stadiorum cursus
 P. 258. status : statura
 statuet : censit
 stagnum : lacum
 secta : institutio
 85 secernet : separat
 secunda : prospera, propitia
 seclusam : separata
 secordis : stultus, fatuus
 secubo : secudo
 90 secretus : separatus, occultus
 sedulus : freques, asiduus
 sectamur : sequimur, imitamur
 secus : aliter et prope
 secus quam : quam aliter
 95 P. 259. sectans : exercens
 sector : usurpatur
 secelet : untiae pondus est
 sedulus : freques, asiduus
- sedicio : disceptatio
 100 segmenta : quod e sectura serrę cadent
 sedolitas : asiduitas
 sedat : mitigat
 secrinat : secretum facit
 semicinctum : quod dimidium cingat
 105 semivero : effeminato
 senta : sordida
 sentetia : firma et indubitata
 sepsit : circumdedit
 P. 260. serrę : unde ianuę muniantur
 110 sexus : natura
 semenstria : liber in quo actiones sex mensuum
 continentur
 scelestus : sceleris adinventus
 scleratus : qui sceleris pena patitur
 scevus : sinister
 115 scema : imago
 sceva : prava, sinistra
 scevitas : pravitas
 scerpus : iuncus unde calamauci fiunt
 sceptrum : virga regalis
 120 scena : ludus mimicus in theatro
 scemata : arena ubi athlete luctantur
 P. 261. scenophygia : templi fabricatio
 et cum tabernacula figitur mense
 septembro
 sarta : corona ex floribus
 serenus : clarus, laetus
 125 serit : seminat, dicit
 seria : molestia gravis
 sero : darde
 seu : sive
 serva : ancilla
 130 semivivus : medius vivus
 seruit : seminavit, dixit
 severitas : integritas iudici
 severus : modestus, districtus
 sevenites : lapi praecisus cuius candor
 cum luna adqui minuire cernitur
 135 P. 262. septimontium : dies certus
 urbis Romę qua super septemontes
 sedet
 semisitium : semigladium vel dimide
 spatę
 semoti : separati
 seorsum : divisum, separatim
 senium : senectute
 140 sensim : paulatim, modice
 sentes : spinę
 sententiosus : integre iudicans
 seponit : sequestrat
 series : ordo, tenor
 145 sequester : suspectus pignoris
 serpit : invalescit, crescit
 seminarium : semen
 sertor : cultor
 P. 263. semiermis : medius armatus
 150 serpit : natat, penetrat
 segnis : hebes, negligens

- sevet: furet
 sevitia: iracundia
 seviter: crudeliter
 155 severitas: integritas iudicii, districtio
 et rigor animi
 serius: tardius
 semicem: prope mortuum
 serra: eo quod secatur
 sescupula: et summa capitis et dimi-
 dia summe
 160 semiustum: medium ustum
 specimen: figura, similitudo
 specularur: inspector
 speciales: singularis, speciales
 P. 264. speluncis: concavis saxis
 165 spera: pila ingens
 speltum: telum, missele
 specularia: loca alta unde adtenditur
 specu: spelunca
 spretus; contemptus
 170 Spertheus: fluvius Thesaliae [*Spechius*
 in margine]
 specialiter: evidenter, omnino
 strenuus: efficax, fortis
 stelonatus: dicitur quando una res
 duobus vinditur
 strepito: tumulto
 175 stemata: ornamenta regalia vel nubili-
 tas
 Stephanus: norma vestra
 stephanus: coronatus
 sibola: collectio numerorum
 P. 265. sicili: sudorum
 180 sica: genus gladii parvi
 sidus: stella auguralis vel proprie
 tempestas
 sicophanta: inpostorem
 sicine: taliter
 Sicania: Sicilia a SI
 185 sicarius: gladiatur ^C
 siccum: serenum ^A
 Sicaonium: Siciliensi ^N
 sidera: stillae ^O
 sidonia: clamide syriae ^R
 190 signifer: qui signum portat in bello
 sicera: omnes ^{quo} ^f ligoris convinum
 imitantur et enibriat sed proprie est
^{quo} ^d
 ligor ad bivendum suavem qui ex
 dactalis expremitur
 P. 266. signa: indicia
 signities: ^{ardus} ^{as} pigritie
 signanter: evidenter
 195 sigilla: minora signa
 signes: ^{ardus} ^{as} piger
 signius: tardius, negligentius
 signitia: pegritia
 silurus: genus picis
 200 silogismus: collectio sermonum
 siliqua: folliculus liguminis
 silet: tacet
 silentes: tacentes
 silenter: tacite, latenter
 205 syllaba: comprehensio litterarum vel
 vocabula
 P. 267. silanus: tubus
 simulat: fingit
 simulacrum: efigies, imago
 simultates: rixę contentiones
 210 simulata: fincta
 simulas: dolus, lis occulta
 simulatur: qui aliud loquitur, aliud
 cogitat
 sin: si non, sic
 sinodus: congregatum senum
 215 sinonima: pluri numina quę multis
 vocabulis unam rem significat
 singlutum: subglutium
 P. 268. symbulum: optima conlatio
 vel pactum quod cum deo fit
 sin: portus
 sinphitō: ^{spu} caloris vitę. gręc
 220 sine: dimette
 sinagoga: conventus
 singulatim: per singulas vices
 singraphum: cautiosus scriptio
 sinistrum: contrarium
 225 sinaxin: solempnia
 sinciput: dimidium caput
 Sirtes: vada saxosa
 siromace: gladium
 P. 269. Sirio: stella estuales
 230 sistrum: insigne sacerdotum
 sistit: statuit
 situs: positio, ordinatio
 sion: specula
 siticolosus: qui semper sitit
 235 Simon: pene merore vel obediens
 scivit: sententia dedit
 scribula: epistula
 scilicet: re vera, sine dubio
 scisma: divisio, separatio
 240 Scille: saxa latentia in mare
 sciniphes: culicum genus aculeis per-
 mulestum
 P. 270. scitum: populi decretum
 scidit: dividit
 scinis: tabernacula
 245 sciscitatur: interrogat
 scriba: legis peritus
 spiris: nodis quibus elegant serpentes
 spicularius: lanciarus
 spicula: iacula
 250 spicolum: caput sagittę
 spirabile: per quod spiratur
 spiravere: oluerant
 stigma: poena
 stigia: infernalialia
 255 P. 271. stigmata: poena
 stiga: tunica
 stilus: de quo scribitur elogium trac-
 toris
 stridor: sonus asper
 stimma stimata: genealogia

- 260 stipante : spissante
 stipolatores : iudicatores
 stipulatus : testeficatus
 stipatus : multitudinē circumdatus
 stipendia : munera census
- 265 stirps : propaco, prosapia
 stipem : quod de parvo in summa col-
 liget sive mendicans
 P. 272. stiria : stillicidia celata
 stivio : tinctura
 Stix : palus apud inferos
- 270 stino : de isto loco
 stimulus : compunctio, instigatio
 stimulat : incitat, admovet
 stipat : congerit, conponit
 stipante caterva : conpremente multi-
 tudine
- 275 stipsis : truncus
 stipendium : fructum laboris, anonam
 stimulat : promissio
 stiba : manubrium aratri
 stricto punctione : evaginato glatio
- 280 P. 273. stiraniam : non longe
 socors : stultus, negligens
 socer : patris uxoris
 socrus : mater uxoris
 socordia : stultitia
- 285 subrinus : patrum magnus filius
 Socrates : primus fylosophorum
 sollers : astutus, vigilans
 sollicitat : suadit
 solatur : consulatur
- 290 solidat : firmat
 solidudo : heremus
 solemnitas : religiosa sollicitudo
 P. 274. sol ruit : sol occidit
 solium : sella regia
- 295 solitus : consuetus
 sollertia : astudia
 sospis : salvus
 solamen : solatium
 solum : terra, pavementum
- 300 solido : forti
 sordere : vilesce
 solensa : sacrificia annua et festa so-
 lida
 sontes : nocentes
 solocysmus : flexuosa et tortuosa con-
 clusio
- 305 sons : nocens
 sonipes : equus pedibus sonans
 sonoras : voces graver sonantes
 P. 275. sopitus : extinctus et somno
 gravatus
 sopire : conpescere
- 310 sopit : quiescere facit, finit
 sconna : sponsa
 scortum : meretrix
 sodalitas : amicitia
 sodales : socii latronum et amici
- 315 spondit : promittit
 sponte : voluntate, ultro
- spolia : quę occiso hoste tollitur
 sponsor : promissor
 sporca : ignominiosa, imunda
- 320 stolidus : stultus
 P. 276. storiographus : storię con-
 scriptur
 stolediosus : odiosus
 strophæ : praeversio fraas inposit
 Stoici : philosophi severissimi
- 325 stronopharius : inpostor
 stola : genus vestimenti candida
 sublimis : altus
 subnixa : subiecta, supposita
 subrigens : erigens
- 330 subpromit : abscondit, occultat
 subnixa : circumdati
 subtrectatur : substituitur
 subiecit : humiliavit
 P. 277. suboles : progenies, filii
- 335 subulcus : pastor porcorum
 subsannat : inridet
 substituit : in loco decedentis consti-
 tuit
 sub sudo : sub caelo
 sub pectore : in animo
- 340 sublatum : raptum
 subsedet : succedendo possedit vel pau-
 lulum sedit
 sublimior : altior
 subrigit : subsistit
 subparent : supplet, parent
- 345 substetit : paululum stetit
 subtexunt : opponunt
 P. 278. subnixus : humilior
 sub visibus : prae oculis
 subegit : subdedit, devicet
- 350 subsidia : auxilia
 subsicibus : subsequenter
 subnectens : subligans
 subtemine : trama
 subicet : suppose
- 355 sublimatus : honore exaltatus
 subnixus : auxilio instructus
 subeo : ascendo
 subfascinat : succinctum, harmatum
 subcenturatus : adiunctus
- 360 subtexere : obscurare sublustrum
 P. 279. sublimitas : altitudo, excel-
 lentia
 subantes : lividantes
 subdicione : sub potestate
 subsicius : malus vel praesubdolos
- 365 subrepsit : intercept
 subripuit : fraudolenter tolit
 substantia : facultas, natura
 subvectat : supportat
 submissi : supplices
- 370 subequilibra : sub iusta mensura
 sublapsa : diminuta
 subtrecta : inclinata
 subrige caput : humiliate
 sublegit : subtrahit, collegit

- 375 P. 280. subsistentia: uniuscuiusque
persona
subrogatus: substitus, sortitus
succedit: intravit
sucerda: stercus uvile
sudum: serenum caelum
380 suellas: porcinas
suetus: consuetus
suere: consuete cosire
scrutus: lucis duritia
scrutat: discutit, inquirat
385 scurrilitas: garrolitas
scrupea: saxa aspera
scupulum: saxum prominens
scrupulatur: sollicitatur
P. 281. sudes: tetiones, pali
390 sues: porci
suescit: consuescit
suffusio: vulnerato
suffultus: munitus
sufstadium: auxilium, patrocinium
395 suffragatur: auxiliatur
suffraginatus: percussus cruribus
suffectus: substitutus cum decedentes
suffecet: subministrat
scrupolo: dubitatione
400 scrutenium: examinatio
scrursula: puplicus inpostor
scurra: vaniloquax
P. 282. scrupulosa: suspecta
sugilat: suffucit
405 sugerit: subministrat
sugillare: strangulare
sutor: cultor
sumo tenus: usque summo
summum: postremum, novissimum
410 suppreum: ultimum
superstitiosus: falsus, religiosus
superus: summus
supercilium: typum superviæ
supplet: complet
415 superaria: vestis quae superinduitur
P. 283. superbus: contumax
sumptuarius: qui erogat sumptus suum
opere
supellectile: res mobilis
superstitio: superflua institutio
420 supervacuus: non necessarius
suprestis: supervivens filius
supplex: submissus, rogans
suppremi: occultarium extremi
suppet: suppetita, subministra
425 supplora: exclusa
suppeo: rogo in animo
spurius: meretricius
spurus: qui ex matrem nubilem et
patre infimum nascit
P. 284. spurcia: imundicia
430 summa: quantitas pecunie
summatim: paulatim
suavum: oscolum luxuriosum
sura: posterior pars tibie

- susurrat: murmurat
435 sustentant: nutriunt
sustulit: segregavit, rursu tolit
suscepit: veneratur
suspicienter: venerabiliter
suspice: surso aspicere
440 sus: porcus
suscenset: irascitur, detrahit, increpat
vel culpam
P. 285. suspis: sanus, incolomis
supensi: dubitantes
susurrio: sententiosus, bilinguis
445 suspiciendo: surso aspiciendo
suspectant: aspiciunt
sustentant: nutrit
sutor: calicarius
sunto: sint
450 sutores: pelliū sarsores
stupeant: mirentur
stuprum: fornicatio
studio: disciplina
struet: congestio lignorum
455 struices: constructi conpagicati
P. 286. Syrtis: loca arenosa in mari
suovetaurealia: sacra sunt de trebus
animalibus de sue ove tauro

T.

- tabitudo: putrido
tabentes: languentes
tagax: forunculus
talionum: retributionum
5 talami: cubiculi
taria: calciamenta
taxat: tangit, nominat
taxator: aestimator
tantisper: interim
10 tantotius: tanto velocius
talentu: centum pondus auri idest pondus lxii id est xxii
P. 287. tantane: tanta ergo
tabo: sanguine corrupto
tabe: morbum
15 tacmata: curia seu chorus
tatio: eiusdem pene ratio vel vicissitudo
taura: sterelis
talatrus: colaphus
tautologia: repetitio sermonis bis vel
ter
20 Tartharum: infernum
taxatio: nominatio
tantundem: aliquando, demum
trabica: carina tuba
transtres: tabulæ in nave ubi rimiges
sedent
25 P. 288. tramite: via, semita trans-
versa
trapete: molæ olivarum
tragula: teligenus quo mittitur

- trasena : teculaperta qua lumen venit
 trancillus : placitus
 30 trabes : vestis senatorea porporea
 trages : sagitiarii primi
 tragum : genus frumenti
 tracopis : ut supra frum
 teges : coopertorium
 35 tedet : penitet et tetiupatitur
 tegmen : velamen
 telum : sagitta
 P. 289. tellus : terra
 telluerunt : genuerunt
 40 tegetes : coopertoria
 tedae : faces nuptiales
 telonium : quasi omnium litorum fis-
 calis ductor
 tela : arma
 tellitus : festivitas
 45 tempestivum : opportunum
 temere : audaciter
 temulentus : vinolentus
 temetum : vinum
 temerarius : praesumptor
 50 P. 290. Tempe : silvae
 tempsit : contempsit
 tenus : usque
 tensa : genus veicoli
 tentoria : papilionis
 55 tenax : avarus, perseverans
 tenuis : gracilis
 tenor : mensura, ordo
 tenacitas : continentia
 theoria : consideratio
 60 thesicure : mura quinta
 thesaurum : pecunię depositum
 theusebia : sapientia
 P. 291. Theophilum : quem deus
 diligit
 temerator : litigator, violator
 65 terribilis : metuendus
 teretri : trunci, rudundi
 terretus : turbatus
 tergemina : triplicem
 terret : pisat terendo pede
 70 tergiversare : fugire et dicta mutare
 terrigine : gigantes
 tergus : tergora, pelles et coria
 terminalia : dies festi pertinentes ad
 terminum quem deum potaverunt
 Romani
 P. 292. terminus : finis
 75 terrivola : formidolosus
 terebrat : pertundit, forat
 terretigima : rotunda gemma
 terrificus : terrorem faciens
 terret : confundit, terrorem incudit
 80 teredo : vermis in ligno
 terestrum : mavritium quod mulieres
 Arabiae utuntur
 trepudiat : gaudium exultat
 tresoli : triduum
 tremulum : crispum
- 85 trenis : temptatio
 P. 293. testamentum : pactum
 testa : vasa fictilia et caput
 tesqua : deserta, aspera
 testator : testibus praesentibus loqui-
 tur
 90 testinum : opportunum
 testudo : densitas ramorum et coniunc-
 tio scutorum
 tessarius : qui bellum nuntiat
 tesus : odiosus
 tetrum : obscurum
 95 Teutoni : Cymbri, Galli
 textrinum : locus ubi nabis fabricantur
 P. 294. tetrarches : quarta partem
 regni tenentes
 tetricus : obscurus
 tetitini . . . genui . . . abui
 100 Teucri : Troiani
 Tyarus : chorus liberi patris
 thisum : sacra
 thyara : galea persica et pilleum frigio-
 rum
 Thytis : mare
 105 thiasis : laudes virginum
 tybia : symphonia
 typus : similitudo, figura
 typice : figuralliter
 tyro : ignarus, novus
 110 P. 295. Tybris : tiberis a tubro rege
 Tybon : insula minor ubi omnium ge-
 nerum arboru folia numqua deficiunt
 tybicines : abies continens, vel qui tybia
 canunt
 tyrocinia : initia, rudimenta
 typhie : stulta superbia id est secta
 115 Tyrii : Cartaginenses et ipsi qui Tyro
 habitant
 Titan : sol
 Tinia : luna
 Titantes : principis
 P. 296. titulus : nota, indicium
 120 Tisifon : nomen furie
 titubat : dubitat, vacillat
 titulat : signat
 tritavus : proavus
 triarcus : navigans
 125 tribuli : genus spinarum
 triumphum : victoria
 trinepus : pro nepus nepotis generatio
 triumphatum : devicto
 tripodis : mensae cum III pedes
 130 Trinacria : Sicilia insula dicta eo quod
 III acra abeat de promunturia picin-
 num, pelon, lilybeum
 P. 297. *trieres magna : de qua in
 Esaia nō transivit per eam
 trieres : navis magna quas Greci
 dulcones vocant*
 tribus : populi divisio
 Trivia : Diana et Luna
 135 Trinami : Siculi

- Triton: homo marinus, medius piscis
 Tritonia: Minerva
 Trinacria pubes: Siculi iuvenes
 Triarum: partitores signorum
 140 tripertiti: tribus erogati
 trifauci: qui trea capita habet
 triboles: curiales
 triari: terro loco in exercito
 trifarium: tripertitum
 145 trifaria: est tribus partibus divisum
 P. 298. thomen: sectionem id est
 que dividi potest
 tholum: signum rodundum q̄ super
 culmen domus ponitur
 thronus: sedis
 tholum: fastidium templi rotundi
 150 thorvus: intento vehementi vultu
 thoracium: ornatus mimicus
 thomus: divisio
 tholes: membra sunt circa uva
 tomix: vestes leviter torta
 155 torris: fusus
 torrens: flubius et pluvia
 torpescit: frigiscit, stopiscit
 P. 299. toga praetexta: quae in se-
 nato induitur
 torrent: siccant, tostant
 160 torpet: stopet, languit
 torpor: stupor animi vel corporis
 torus: lectus corporis
 toreamata: vasa tornatilia
 todidem: tanti
 165 torale: pectorale
 tollit: exaltat
 tostum: tumulum et quoadunatio terre
 aut lapidum
 torax: lurica
 tori: lacertibus bachiorum
 170 toregma: tornatura
 torita: velox et sicca
 P. 300. torace: pectus
 turpdus: stopidus
 tollit: delet, extinguit
 175 trophea: signum victoriae
 tropologia: morales et intelligentia
 Troas: Troiani
 trossoli: aequides Romani cum equis
 puplicis
 trocus: rota ludentium
 180 tropus: mensura dictionis et sonus
 tropice: moraliter
 tuba: bucinum
 tublia: media vel rega
 tuetur: custodit
 185 tuitio: defensaculum
 P. 301. tutela: procuratio, defensio
 tum: tunc demum um postea
 turabulum: tymia materium
 turma: certus numerus hominum
 190 turbitus: iratus, perturbatus
 tuitur: intuitur
 turbine: tempesta nigra ventorum

- turificatus: purgatus
 tucellaria: maleficia quae super tegula
 faciunt
 195 tunditur: verberatur
 tumulus: sepulcri dicuntur prop. . . rte
 raeco ngeriem
 tubicines: qui tuba canunt
 tubera: genus cibi quasi fungi qui sub
 terra inveniuntur
 P. 302. tuta: secura, munita
 200 tuitus: misertus
 tugurium: ospicium modico teia
 turbo: vertigo et impetus venti
 timidus: superbus, iratus
 turgit: tomit, inflatur
 205 turbulentus: obscurus
 trutina: sixtera
 truculentus: ferox, inimicus
 truges: gentilis, asper
 trutinat: perpensat, perpendit
 210 trux: crudelis
 *trucidat: interficit
 truncus: sine capite
 P. 303. trudit: inpingit, recludit
 truditur: in custodia inpellitur

U, V.

- vadet: concudit
 vexat: movit
 vabulum: favae corium
 vacillat: titubat
 5 vademonia: iudicia e fideiussionis vel
 sponsionis
 vadatur: litigat
 vadite: ambulate
 vada: terra et mari
 vades: fide iussoris
 10 vada dura: saxa dura
 vaprum: varium
 P. 304. vagitus: ploratus
 vagetatur: videnter plangit
 vaius: qui genibus iunctis ambulat
 15 vallata: circumdata
 valetudinerius: qui frequenter egrotat
 valvas: ianuas, fenestras
 vallas: palus acutus
 vallum: fossatum circa murum
 20 valens: potens, vicens
 valdus: firmus
 validant: sani sunt
 vacurrit: per otio vacatur
 varice: vitia q̄dā pedu stando nas-
 cuntur
 25 vates: divini et prophete
 P. 305. vastat, praedat
 vastitas: magnitudo, amplitudo
 vafer: callidus, asper
 vafre: inaequaliter
 30 vatus: tortis pedibus
 vastat: magna, grandia

- vascaudes: congas ereas
 vecors: minus habens cordis
 veranus: minus sanus
 35 vecordia: stultitia
 vectitat: frequenter portat
 vectigalia: a vehendo mercibus dicta
 omnium quae negotiatorum solu-
 tionis
 velificat: navigat
 P. 306. vellunt: eradicant
 40 vellera: vestes ovium linoſe
 veiculum: iumentum, carrum vel om-
 nem quod a portandum utilem est
 vehit: portat
 venustus: pulcher
 veneunt: vendunt
 45 vectus: portatus
 vectigal: tributum de capite
 velant: tegunt
 veluti: quasi
 vellum: populum
 50 vegetus: incolomis, sanus
 vehementer: velociter
 P. 307. venum: vinditio
 veneo: vendor
 veneficia: maleficia
 55 venustri: campani
 veneratur: honorat
 veniet: vendedit
 venificus: venen⁴rius hervarius
 venditibus: venale offerentibus
 60 venenatus: qui venenum accepit
 versat: cogitat, mutat
 versutus: astutus, controversiosus
 verna: floret
 vernaculus: servus in domo natus
 65 versatile: tornatile, voluvile
 P. 308. vertigo: aquae revolutio
 verrunt: supertrahunt, aufert vel sco-
 pant
 verbenſe: frondes
 verberat: cedit, flagellat
 70 vereor: timeo
 verrunt: vestiunt
 vergit: declinat
 vernacula: ancilla domestica
 veretrum: pertusorium
 75 verisimile: veritati simile
 verpus: circumcisis
 veridicus: veri dicens
 versibilis: callide artificiosus
 vertex: summitas capitis et cacumen
 montis
 80 P. 309. veternum: antiquum, vetus-
 tum
 veterator: inpostor
 vernum: prima vir
 vervotinus: sicut dicit
 ubertas: habundantia
 85 ubertim: abundanter
 vesperago: stilla
 uberes: pinguis

- vescetur: manducat
 vestibolum: ingressum et prima pars
 domi
 90 vexillum: signum militare
 viaca: vehementia
 vibrare: asta intorquere, militare
 vibrat: fulgit, crispat, diriget
 victimo: immolo
 95 victima: ostia
 P. 310. vicissim: alternatim, mutuo
 vicissitur: compensatur
 victus: superatus
 videlicet: sine dubio et videre licet
 100 viduatus: orbatus, fraudatus
 viget: vivit, valet
 vigentes: virilibus pleni
 vigil: vigelans
 vilicus: villae custos
 105 vipurna: silva minuta
 vinxit: heavit
 vinnubis: mollis
 virentia: frondentia
 vinceas: machimmentorum gene(ra)
 quae fiunt in modum torrium ad ex-
 pugnandos muros
 110 P. 311. virecta: loca quaevis sint
 in agris arboribus minutis fron-
 dentibus
 virulentus: venenosus
 viritim: sintillatim, paulatim, semi-
 gratati
 virgo: a vigore aetatis dicit
 virgulta: silva minuta
 115 virus: odor ferarum
 vis: usrtis
 vis hanimi: sapientia
 vis corporis: fortitudo
 virere: visitare
 120 vita: mores, natura
 vituperat: accusat
 vitulans: lascivus, gaudens, cum exul-
 tatione ledans
 P. 312. vincla: vincula
 vividus: fortis
 125 vindix: ultor, iudex
 virus: venenum
 viriosus: austerus
 virgo: fortes femina
 virguncula: virgo modica
 130 virtus: animi est
 vires: corporis
 virendo: vescendo, vivendo
 viribus: obtatibus
 viscera: loca membrorum vitalia
 135 vitat: declinat
 vitricus: secundus maritus
 vitigilat: vituperat
 P. 313. volumen: liber a volvendo
 dicit
 voluntas: mens
 140 vorat: sorbet
 volvit: pectore cogitat

- voluilitas : mentis veritas
 voluptas : concupiscentia
 volutabra : loca in quibus se porci vu-
 lutantur
 145 volucres : veloces
 vola : manus cava in medio unde invo-
 lare dicimus
 vorago : obsorsio et fosso profunda et
 terrę iatus
 vormet : vos ipsos
 vociferatur : clamat
 150 vovit : promittit
 vuetema : adiutoria
 voti compos : memor expli de vō
 P. 314. uberius : abundantius
 uberus : abundantia
 155 ubertimi : abundanter
 uberes : pinguis, fructuosus
 uberrima : fructuosa
 vulsum : vi abstracto
 vulgo : pala, passim
 160 vultuosus : qui semper vultu mutat
 vulgus : vilis populus aut plebs ex
 vulgata : in notitia data
 vultus : contemplatio
 ulli : aliqui
 165 ulciscor : vindico
 ultor, ultrix : vindix
 P. 315. ultro : sponte
 ultra : supra
 ulcus : quod intus nascitur, vulnus
 170 ulcera : vulnera
 ulcericri : posterior, inferior
 ultus : vindicatus
 ultatus : damnatus
 ullus : aliquis
 175 ulciscimur : vindicamur
 ululae : aves nocturnę
 ulto cetroque : intus vel foras
 ultrices : vindices
 ultio : vindicta
 180 uligo : humor terrę perpetuus
 ulna : cubitus et extensio manus ad
 gremio
 P. 316. ultimus : novissimus
 ultosus : tristes
 ulva : genus herve, paludis
 185 umbo : extrema pars
 umbrosum : confectum
 umbris : tenebris
 umqua : aliquando
 undantia : ebullentia
 190 unco : curvo
 unorum : multorum
 unchus : anchora
 unigine : geminae
 uncire : alligare
 195 unice : prime, optime
 P. 317. unguine : unctione adipem
 undique : ex omni parte
 unicuba : vidua qui uni cubit
 unguis : cuius diminutio ū ē ungula
 200 urbs : dicitur civitas edificium, civitas
 autem populus est, non paries
 uros : bos silvaticus
 urvum : quod bovules tenet in aratro
 ur : incendium
 urna : unde ducunt sortes, quasi quarta
 205 urit : accendit
 usus : consuetudo
 usto : incenso, ustolato
 usquam : alicubi
 P. 318. usura : faenus
 210 ustrima : locus ubi conburuntur cor-
 pora
 usitato : consueudine
 usquequaque : per omnia
 uspiam : ullum locum
 usurpat : inlicite utitur, praesumet
 215 uterque : ambo, utri
 utrisque : ambobus
 utrubique : utrique parte
 uti : frui
 utensilia : usibus necessaria
 220 utpote : ut aestimet
 utique : manifeste, ideo
 utrubi : ubicunque
 utrum : potans
 P. 319. uter : unus ex altero
 225 utire : frui
 ut reor : ut arbitror
 utroque : et hoc et illud
 utrius : et huius et illius

X.

Xenodocium : locum venirabilem in
 quo peregrini suscipi

Y.

uberbolice : elate
 ymnum : laus
 ydria : situla
 ydrus : aquaticus
 5 yades : stellae
 ypotica : huniversa substantia
 ypliada : sex stillae insimul
 P. 320. ypinx : animal quasi ad si-
 militudinem pardorum quas alii
 lamminas dicunt

Z.

Zernam : inpetigo
 zelus : emolatio
 zizania : lolium
 zirotha : series
 5 zima : olla
 zipherus : ventus
 EXPL. ERMENEUMATA
 DŌ GRATIAS AMEN.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT.

The glossary, which I have here printed, was copied by me at the suggestion of Dr. Loewe, who in a letter dated July 27, 1881, wrote me as follows: "Entschieden einer der ältesten Glossarcodices ist der Sangallensis 912. Wenn man den ganz und gar publicierte, so wäre schon viel gewonnen. Jede Glosse darin ist ja mindestens aus dem achten Jahrhundert, und unter diesem Gesichtspunkt gewinnen auch die trivialen Glossen ihren Werth. Ich habe nun aus dieser HS. sehr bedeutende Excerpte, ausserdem die vollständige Copie einer parallelen HS. und sonst sehr viel was in diese Sammlung einschlägt. Wie wäre es wenn Sie diese HS. aufs genaueste copirten und wir sie dann zusammen edirten." Accordingly I made a careful copy of the manuscript in August, 1881, but other duties prevented my attempting immediately the proposed edition.

In the summer of 1883 I had planned to go to St. Gall to revise my copy, and afterwards to consult with Dr. Loewe about its publication; but this plan was sadly interrupted, and I had no further correspondence with Dr. Loewe on the subject up to the time of his sudden death. He is therefore in no way responsible for the present edition. When requested by the Association's Committee of Publication to print my paper, including the glossary, I consented to do so, provided I could secure previously an accurate collation of my copy with the original. To facilitate the work of collation, which Professor Adolf Kaegi of Zürich kindly offered to do for me, I had the glossary printed at once, which must account for the notes following the text, instead of occupying the more convenient position at the foot of the page.

Early in July, 1884, I wrote to Professor Goetz, my former teacher, telling him of my plans, and inquiring about the parallel glossary mentioned by Loewe. Unfortunately, he was absent at the time in Copenhagen, and his very kind letter, dated August 25, did not reach me until the Glossary was in type as far as the letter S. I quote a part of his letter. "Loewe besass noch keine Collation der ganzen Handschrift. Mittlerweile hatte ich den Codex in Jena, und habe ihn sehr sorgfältig abgeschrieben. Auch besitze ich die Abschriften von acht verwandten Glossaren. Ein Parallel-glossar ist jedoch nicht darunter; sie sind alle mehr oder weniger verwandt. Loewe scheint sich geirrt zu haben, eben weil er den Sangallensis noch nicht vor sich hatte ausser einigen Excerpten von Usener. Ich bin jetzt gerade mit diesen Glossaren beschäftigt, weil sie den ersten Band des Corpus Glossariorum bilden sollen." Had I known earlier that an editor so much more experienced, possessed of a critical apparatus so much more complete, was about to undertake the same task, I should hardly have ventured upon it.

I regret that I have not been able, for typographical reasons, to represent the abbreviations of the manuscript, especially the very common ones for final *us*, *m*, for *pro*, *per*, *prae*, *id est*, *vel*, and the like; but as I particularly requested Professor Kaegi, wherever he disagreed with my resolution of an abbreviation, to indicate it, I hope that not many mistakes have arisen in this way. In other respects I have striven to follow closely the orthography of the manuscript.

I have felt obliged to make my notes as brief as possible, and often, where I might have added much confirmatory evidence from other glossaries, I have contented myself with giving simply the correct reading. Often where the correct reading must suggest itself at once, as in the case of *aemolus* for *aemulus*, I have made no note whatever. I have thought it wise, too, in view of Professor Goetz's forthcoming edition, not to indulge too freely in conjectures, which might be completely overturned by actual manuscript readings. Where no note is found, therefore, on a puzzling gloss, it may be concluded that I have not solved the puzzle to my own satisfaction. With all its imperfections, I still hope that this edition will do something to stimulate the interest on this side of the Atlantic in the subject of Latin Glossaries, and will increase the appreciation of the difficult undertaking to which

Professor Goetz has addressed himself with so much vigor in the place of his departed and honored friend.

My sincere thanks are due to Professor Goetz, who has generously furnished me with some of his own readings on glosses where I was in doubt, to Professor Kaegi for his careful collation, and to Professor Robinson Ellis, who has very kindly sent me numerous parallel glosses taken from two glossaries in Oxford. One of these is in the Balliol Library (155) and is of the fourteenth or fifteenth century; and the other is in the Bodleian (Auct. T II 24), of the eighth or ninth century. He has also sent me a few from a glossary in the Phillips Library. These will be found indicated in the notes by Ball., Bod., Phill.

Glosses which have been added by a second hand are given in the text in italics. Aside from these, three hands can be distinguished in the manuscript. *a.* The greater part is written in half-uncial belonging to the seventh or eighth century. *b.* Pages 189, 190, 225, and 226 are written in a somewhat larger, and probably later, hand (uncial), not earlier than the eighth or ninth century. *c.* Page 201 is written in an entirely different hand, of the ninth or tenth century, resembling the Merovingian.

I have referred to the following works in the notes by the abbreviations herewith given :

Loewe Prodrömus, Leipzig, 1876. (Prod.) Glossae Nominum, Leipzig, 1884. (Loewe G. N.)

De Vit's Glossarium. (De Vit.)

Hildebrand Glossarium Latinum, Goettingen, 1854. (Hild.)

Placidi Glossae. A. Deuerling, Leipzig, 1875. (Plac.)

Glossae quae Placido non adscribuntur nisi in libro glossarum, A. Deuerling, München, 1876. (Plac. L. G.)

Epinal Glossary, ed. Sweet, 1883. (Epin.)

Three Erfurt Glossaries published by Dr. F. Oehler in Jahn's Jahrbücher, 1847, pp. 257-297 and 325-387. (Amplon.)

Lateinisches Glossar des 9. Jahrhunderts aus cod. Mon. 6210, G. M. Thomas, München, 1868. (Mon. 6210.)

De Genere Neutro intereunte in Lingua Latina, E. Appel, Erlangen, 1883. (Appel.)

De Differentiarum Scriptoribus Latinis, J. W. Beck, Groningen, 1883. (Beck.)

Archiv für Lateinische Lexikographie und Grammatik. (Archiv.)

Addenda Lexicis Latinis, L. Quicherat, Paris, 1862. (Quicherat.)

Itala und Vulgata, H. Rönisch, Marburg, 1875. (Rönisch.)

Auctores Classici edidit Ang. Maius, Rome, of which volumes VI., VII., and VIII. contain glosses. (Mai. VI., VII., VIII.)

Of Du Cange I have been able to use the new edition as far as F.

Words printed in small capitals will be found in the Forcellini De Vit Lexicon or in Georges.

NOTES.

A.

2. Loewe, G. N. p. 4, gives from Amplon. *abavus: tertius pater*; but *tritavi pater* is more correct. Verg. Aen. X. 619 has *quartus pater*, explained by Servius as *abavus*. The spelling *ababus* occurs in inscriptions. — 3. *lege involata*. So Epin. 3, E 35; cf. Prod. 174; *abacta: involuta furata*, Bern. 178; *abigiata: involata*, Goetz, Archiv für Lat. Lex. I. p. 560. — 4. *l. actu*; cf. Plac. 1, 12, and Goetz, l. c. "Ich fasse *actus* als den bekannten juristischen Terminus (Übertrift)." — 5. Cf. Prod. 139, *abantes: mortui quos Graeci alibantes appellant*. "In margine manus rec. *alibantes* et aliudquid quod legi

nequit, adscripsit" (Goetz). — 6. Cf. De Vit and Hild. A 1. — 9. l. *averruncat, abstirpat* in sense of *extirpat*. — 10. Perhaps corruption of *averruncat*; see, however, De Vit and Hild. A 160. Epin. 5, C 9 has *avenicat: eradicat*; cf. Amplon. 271, 351, *avenat: eradicat*. — 11. l. *avillus*; cf. Paul. 14, 7, *avillas agnus recentis partus*, and Prod. 349. — 13. l. *abigit*: proicit; cf. Goetz, Archiv, I. 560. — 14. l. *tollit rem alienam*. — 16. l. *abiu-gassere*; cf. Plac. 9, 13, *abiu-gassere: abiungere, abducere*. — 18. "*remota r* in *rasura*" (Goetz). — 22. Cf. I. 232, *incruentes: imminentes*. — 23. l. *avida*; Ball. *abita: desiderata cognita*. — 27. l. *aporria*; cf. Cael. Aurel. 121, *corporis defluxiones quas Graeci ἀπορροιας vocant*; Plac. 4, 5; Bod. *aborrea: manatio*; Epin. 2, A 9, *aporia defluens*. — 28. l. *abomina-t*. — 33. l. *abhorret*. — 35. l. *apluda*; cf. Plac. 8, 13, *Apluda, furfuribus milii pannicique*, where G. has *ablundam*, and Paulus 10, 14. — 36. l. *ab usu*; cf. De Vit. — 39. Cf. De Vit and Hild. A 17. — 40. l. *abutitur*. — 41. l. *amovit*; cf. Tertull. adv. Marcion. 4, 15, Totum quod ab homine captatur, *abdixit* Creator. — 42. l. non plurima consumere sed suspensis digitis leviter cibum tangere; cf. De Vit. — 45. l. *arrepticus*. — 48. l. *abditum*; cf. Prod. 148. — 50. l. *abgreco*: separo, segrego. Kaegi reads *et egreco*, Goetz *segreco*. — 53. l. *renuit*. — 54. l. *abnuo, abniso* is Goetz's reading. I read *abviso*; so Ball. *abviso: veto, nolo*. — 55. l. *abnepos*. Cf. Ball. *abnepos: filius nepotis, abnepos dicitur quia se iungitur a nepote, est enim inter illum et nepotem pronepos*. — 56. l. *humilis*; Ball. *abrogans humilis dicitur, arrogans superbus*. — 60. l. *longe*. — 61. l. *dubium*. — 63. l. *abitote*; cf. Loewe, G. N. 205. — 65. l. *aptra: folia vitis*; cf. Prod. 143, and Titinius Ribbeck Frag. p. 159. — 66. l. *apricum*. — 67. Perhaps *abest*: longe est, or a corruption of 64. — 68. l. *agape*. — 69. Cf. AGAPETAE. — 70. l. *Achates*; cf. Plac. 3, 22. — 71. l. *acanthus*; conficiuntur; cf. ACANTHION. — 72. l. *accentus . . . sonus . . . correptae*. — 73. l. *acerbitas*. — 74. l. *acervus*. — 79. *accessitio*. — 80. l. *Acheron: fluvius apud inferos*. — 81. l. *hactenus*. — 82. l. *acieris*; flamines aut pontifices; cf. Prod. 257, and Paulus 10, 1. — 83. l. *acerra: arcula turea (tura-ria?)*; cf. Bod. *acerra arcatura*; Epin. 1, C 1, *accerra: arcaturis*; and glosses cited by De Vit. — 84. l. *acervat: condensat . . . coadunat*. — 86. l. *ubi tractabat*. — 87. l. *saevitia*. — 88. l. *accediatur*. — 91. l. *acedia*. — 95. l. *accipitrem: acceptorem*, ascribed to Placidius in Liber Glossarum; cf. Bod. *acceptorem: accipitrem*, and Lucilius, 1130 Lach. *exta acceptoris*. — 96. Cf. Ball. *actius: amplius vel verius*. l. *auctius: amplius, uberius*. — 97. l. *aconitum*. — 98. = ἀκονιῶντος, which Jahn reads Juv. VII. 218. — 99. l. *acroteria*; cf. Bod. *acrocheria ligamenta articulum*; Ball. *achrocheria ligatura articulorum*. — 100. l. *hic acinus et huius acini*. Cf. *acini* dicuntur proiecti uvarum reliquie et ideo corripit penultimam quoniam non de nomine sed de verbo dirivatur hoc nomen *hic acinus, huius acini*. *Acinum* vero neutraliter dicitur aqua, qua lavantur uve post expressum vinum, *acinum* dictum quasi aquidum vocaturque vinum secundum et est potus servorum (Gloss. Phillipp.). — 101. Perhaps *accuum* = *aginum*; cf. Paulus 10, 4, *Agina* est, quo inseritur scapus trutinæ, id est, in quo *foramine* trutina se vertit; in that case l. *diatrema (διάτρημα)* = *foramen* (cf. Schol. Luciani, vol. 1, p. 579 and 597). — 102. l. *accola . . . alienam terram*. — 103. l. *culmine*. — 104. l. *actutum*. — 108. Cf. Isid. Or. VII. 1, 14, *Adonai* quod generaliter interpretatur *Dominus*. — 110. l. *consequitur*. — 111. The MS. has *adtest* with *t* deleted. — 113. l. *addita: adiuncta*. — 117. "*adfirma et ligatura quam non intellego. an adfirmans?*" (Goetz). — 122. l. *innodata, adiuncta*; cf. Verg. Aen. XII. 92. — 124. l. *adiunctus*. — 125. Cf. De Vit, *Astipulatus: idoneus testis adprobatus*. — 127. *adspensio* is not given by the Lexica, but De Vit gives a gloss *adspensio: testificatio*. — 129. Cf. *ad luricum: res ad usum apta*, Bod. and cod. Reg. 7641. Hild. emends to *ad ludicrum; res ad ludum apta*. — 131. l. *Epiphania*. — 132. Hebrew word; cf. Prod. 140. — 133. l. *Eden: delicias*. — 140. l. *emolumentum: lucrum vel quaestum*. — 141. l. *aequiparant: aequant . . . simulant*. — 142. Kaegi reads *equargentus*; but for *ε* Goetz reads *a* or *ac*. After *am* nothing more can now be read. — 145. Cf. Servius, Verg. Aen. II. 69. — 148. l. *aetas*. — 149. l. *sexu*; cf. Tacitus Ann. I. 56 — 153. l. *thesaurum*. — 155. Cf. Epin. 4, A 36, *acra: rota caeli*. — 156. = αἰρός; cf. Serv. Verg. Aen. I. 394. — 158. *aneatores: tubicines*; cf. Paulus 20, 7, and Epin. 1, C 20, *aneatores: tubicines*. — 159. Cf. Epin. 4, C 2, *aeneada: con-iurati aenea*, and Ball. *aneator: enee coniuratio*. — 161. Cf. Epin. 4, A. 37, *aethera: possessio caeli ignea*. — 162. l. *aesculus*. — 163. Cf. 158. l. *cornu . . . cantantes*. Ball. *ae-nita-tores: cornu canentes*. — 164. Cf. Serv. Verg. Aen. I. 157, "*Aeneadae, nunc Troiani,*

aliquando Romani." — 165. l. aeviternum. — 166. Cf. Prod. 15, l. aestimiae; cf. Paulus 26, 8, aestimias: aestimationes. — 167. l. labor inopia. — 170. l. epos. — 171. Cf. Porphyrio Hor. Ep. 2. 1, 230, and Placid. 1, 15. — 172. Cf. APHRODES and Pliny XX. 207, alterum e silvestribus genus heraclion vocatur, ab aliis *aphron* . . . *semine spumeo*, for gerante l. gerentem. — 173. l. taedium patior. — 174. l. affectum. — 177. Cf. APHTHAE. — 181. = ἀφορηή. — 182. = ἄνθος. — 184 ff. l. augusta, etc. — 191. l. argutus; cf. Servius Ec. IV. 34, Sane quidam *Argo* a *celeritate* dictam volunt, unde verso in Latinum verbo *argutos celeres* dici. — 192. l. agagula. — 194 and 195. l. agaso, and cf. 183. — 196. Cf. Prod. 396 f., Plac. 10, 8. — 197. Cf. *Agnati liberi, qui per adoptionem veniunt: interdum cognati* (De Vit). — 198. Cf. Plac. 12, 8. — 199. Cf. AGONOTHEA. — 200. Cf. Paulus 10, 5 ff. Hildebrand, A 67, *agga: festivitas*, which H. emends to *agonia*. — 202. Cf. HAGIOGRAPHIA. — 203. l. aconita. — 208. According to Goetz *is*, a not in MS. — 212. l. dicitur; cf. Servius Aen. VI. 392. — 214. So Kaegi. Goetz reads *expediens*; perhaps for *expeditus*. — 216. l. alternatim: vicissim. — 217. l. dubitanti; cf. Verg. Aen. IV. 287. — 218. l. pretiosum. — 219. l. alluvione; cf. Prod. 160. — 220. l. navigio. — 221. Cf. ALOGIA. — 222. l. alicula. — 224. Cf. Prod. pp. 142, 273, and Paul. 7, 21. — 225. l. Alpheus. 228. "Neubauer says *aalma* is a mere repetition of the previous Hebrew word. The double *a* he thinks is introduced on account of the guttural sound of the *a*" (Ellis). — 229. l. studio saginata; cf. Hild. A 81. — 233. l. alec; cf. Isidor. Or. XII. 6, 39, *Halec pisciculus ad liquorem salsamentorum idoneus*; Ball., *allech genus piscis ad liquorem salsamentorum idoneum*. — 237. l. alendum: nutriendum. — 245. Cf. Isidor. Or. XVIII., 60, *Alea* id est *ludus tabulae, inventa* a Gracis in otio Troiani belli *a quodam milite Alea* nomine, a quo et ars nomen accepit. See De Vit. — 247. Cf. Ball., *Alnum, lignum*, i. verna, and see same gloss in De Vit, agnetano, perhaps for *Aquitano* or *amne altum*. Cf. Isid. Or. XVII. 7, 42, *alnus* vocatur quod *alatur amne*, Proxima enim *aquae* nascitur. Du Cange, "*Vern* Gallis priscis et Britannis est *alnum*. In Borelli Lexico *Vergne, un aulne, arbre dit ainsi*." — 248. l. allabatur. — 249. l. allegoria: aliud pro alio . . . similitudo. Kaegi notes that there is a rasura after *allegorit*, so that perhaps originally *allegorice* or *allegoriter* was written. — 250. Cf. ABINVICEM, frequent in Vulgate. — 253. l. alares; cf. De Vit and Hild. A 69. Notice the form *caballares*. — 254. Cf. Bod., *alebre: quod bene a quibus alitur*, and Loewe G. N. p. 11, under *alero: nutrimentum*. Compare Paul. 25, 4 *alebria, bene alentia*. — 255. After *pē* there are three or four letters illegible; cf. Isid. Or. XIV. 8, 42, *alluvium consumptio riparum ex aquis*; perhaps a gloss on Vulg. Job 14, 19, *alluvione paulatim terra consumitur*; l. adrescente arena; cf. Dig. 19, 1, 13, si decem iugera *alluvione adcreverint*. — 256 and 258. Cf. Prod. 12. — 257. Cf. Loewe G. N. p. 11, and Placid. 10, 12. l. altiboans. — 262. Bod., *expectat*; cf. Hild. A 76, who proposes "*spe citat aut spe lactat*." — 264. l. esca. — 265. Cf. ALSIOSUS; *frigorosus* occurs also Schol. Juv. 3, 190. Cf. Amplon. 269, 224, and 227, *alsosus: frigosus: alsiosus: frigosus*. — 266. l. album; cf. Loewe G. N. p. 127, the full gloss ended thus, *tabula est et habet albis litteris indices et senatores*. — 267. l. nutritrix. — 269. l. sibi meatum. — 274. l. delectabile iucundum. — 276. Cf. above on p. 130. — 277. Cf. De Vit, l. axillites, which I think goes back to Verrius Flaccus. Cf. Paul. 3, 5, where *alites* follows *axit axites*, and precedes *axamenta*. — 278. This gloss is also given by De Vit. Perhaps the word has some connection with *Anticyra* (or *Anguitia*?). — 279. Cf. De Vit, *recertator* seems only to be found in glosses; cf. Amplon. 264, 459, *antagonista: recertator*; *re* is used as the equivalent of *anti-* as in the glosses *antidosis: retributio; antidorum: remuneratio*. — 280. l. anathematus: abominatus, perditus; cf. 293. — 281. l. maestificis. — 283. l. angit: praefocat; cf. De Vit and Hild. — 286. Bod., *anqueret valde querit*. l. anquiri . . . quairit, for *scrutat*; see Neue, II. 319 and 320. — 287 and 288. Cf. ANFRAC-TUS; *intertortuosa* is not given by the Lexica. Cf. *contortuosa*, Loewe G. N., p. 164. — 289. = ἀνακρενί; cf. Prod. 124. — 290. l. abominatio. — 291. Perhaps for *anachoresis*; (cf. Amplon. 264, 448, *Anchoresis: recessio vel remotio vel recessio*, following *anfractus*), or for ἀνάκρωσις, N. T. — 293. Cf. De Vit, l. *perditio*. — 294. l. apposita. — 297. Aonia: Boeotia terra. Goetz reads *Reoia*; cf. Isid. Or. XIV. 4, 11. — 298. l. zona, suggested by Ellis; cf. C 187, clima: circuitus tractus vel aona, from which this gloss was made up, hence the position under A. — 301. l. apiciosus: calvus; cf. Prod. 424. —

302. Cf. Epin. 3, E 30, *abte vos: imple[a]t vos*. The gloss may refer to Vulg. Hebr. 13, 21, *Deus autem pacis aptet vos in omni bono*. — 305. Cf. De Vit, l. rei; cf. Bod. *apes: summa pars flammæ vel cuiuscumque rei*. — 306. l. aperit. — 307. Cf. De Vit. — 308. Perhaps for apostasis; probably there is a confusion of two glosses. — 309. = ἀνασθρία. l. crapula. — 311. Cf. Prod. 159. l. probatio; cf. Epin. 1, C 22, *apodixis: probatio vel exemplum*. — 312. l. apyretus. — 313. l. apocrypha; recondita. — 315. Cf. De Vit, qui rebus caret mundanis *Ugut*. ?l. aeviternus. — 316. Cf. Prod. 159, and De Vit. — 317. l. apodyterium. . . lavantium; cf. Bod. *Apodisterium ubi ponuntur res id est in balneum lavantium*; Ball. *Apoleterium ubi ponuntur res lavantium ab exuendo scilicet dictum*. — 318. ?l. prohibet; cf. 327, with which perhaps this is confused. Cf. De Vit under *apollire*. — 319. l. apostropha; aliam . . . subito . . . commutationem. — 320. l. appetit. — 324. l. arces: loca summa montium. — 326. l. artaba: modii tres; cf. Amplon. 262, 304, *artabo: modi tres*. — 329. l. sidus. — 330. l. digiti; nodi. — 333. l. elati. — 335. l. gravis. — 337. l. ager sed seminibus aptus (?); cf. Serv. Georg. 1, 1, nam omnis terra, ut etiam Varro docet, quadrifariam dividitur. Aut enim *arvus est ager*, i. e. *satio-nalis*, aut consitivus id est *aptus arboribus*. — 342. l. artuatum: membratim. — 343. l. Arithmeticus. — 344. Cf. Bod. *Aruntius stelle nomen*. Perhaps for *arcturus*, or can it refer to Arruntius Stella, the poet? — 345. l. Argivi. — 347. l. Argei: simulacra; cf. Varro L. L. VII. 44. — 348. l. haruspex; ad aras. — 349. l. hariolus, for fariolus; cf. Donatus Phorm. IV. 4, 28. — 353. l. ardentis. — 354. l. murorum. — 355. l. arripit: adprehendit. — 357. Cf. Prod. 142, and Du Cange, = *harpe*, for which Sil. 3, 278, has *ensis falcatus*. — 360. gülevis (?) Goetz regards as belonging to previous gloss. — 361. Cf. ARFERIA and Prod. 13. — 365. Cf. Prod. 430, and Paul. 11, 14. — 366. Cf. ARBITERUM, and De Vit, l. collegium. — 368. l. harmonia . . . vocabulis . . . apta. — 372. l. armiportator. — 374. Cf. Hild. A 128. — 375. l. aqualicum. — 378. l. aestimator. — 379. l. inhonestus = ἀσχήμων; cf. Loewe G. N. p. 151. — 382. l. contemnit, despicit. — 383. l. hastarium. — 385. Varro's etymology; cf. L. L. V. 21, 104, Paulus 19, 11. — 386. = ἄσωτος. — 388. l. voluptuose. — 389. l. adflat. — 391. l. atomi . . . pulveres . . . apparent. Cf. 398. — 397. l. lugubris. — 399. l. horribilis. — 400. l. unumquodque palaestricum . . . victoriam. — 406. Cf. AULICI. — 408. l. auspicati, so Bod. — 415. l. nimbi. — 418. l. cupidus. — 419. l. augur; cf. Prod. 107. — 424. hausta: potata; cf. Bod. *austa: eputata*. — 425. l. hausit: gustavit. — 426. Cf. De Vit, *aureax: equus solitarius*. — 427. Cf. Plac. 11, 10, *Austrare: humefacere, dictum ab austro, qui est pluvialis*. — 429. Cf. Gloss. Isid. *auctoratio: venditio nam sub auctione sunt gladiatores qui se vendunt* (De Vit). — 430. l. venditionis. — 433. l. auctionarius; emit. — 435. l. solem. — 436. l. aulaeum: stragulum; cortinae in the sense of curtain, as in the Vulgate. — 437. venerabile sanctum. — 438. l. avitum: antiquitas vel ab avis; cf. Bod. *avitum antiquas vel ab avis relictum*. See Hild. — 439. l. augustius. — 442. l. haurire. — 444. l. auctio; venditio. — 445. l. venator. — 448. l. agitator.

B.

1. Abbreviation of some fuller gloss. as in Hild. B 6, note, *Bacchum vinum et pro vino quod a Libero patre inventum esse fingunt poetae*. — 2. l. bacchat. — 3. l. bacchi; cf. Bod. *bacci: antiqui*, perhaps only the beginning of a gloss *antiqui dicebant*, etc., or as Hild. l. c. suggests from *Bacchus, vinum vetus*. — 4 refers to Verg. Aen. I. 655; cf. Prod. 56. — 5. refers to Verg. Aen. IV. 301. — 6. Cf. Prod. 69. — 7. Goetz reads *anfora*, but Kaegi confirms my reading, which is of course a corruption for *amphora*; cf. Ball. *batus amphora una 'i' modii tres*. See Isid. Or. XVI. 26, 12. — 9. l. pagani sacramini Liberi; cf. Prod. 57. — 10. A vulgar form for *bacelus* = βᾱκῆλος; cf. Prod. 57, f. — 11. l. babilgera; cf. B 24 and Bod. *baligera stulta*, Ball. *babiger stultus*, and see Prod. 54. — 12. l. baccathones, furores. — 13. l. Bacchae. — 14. See above p. 134, Bod. *baubant: latrant*. — 15. Cf. Prod. 55; Du Cange quotes from Gaufridus Grossus Vita S. Bernardi Abbat. de Tironio, p. 62, "*Bacapulo decentissime palliato superpositus*." Paulus 61, 12, defines *capulum* as *quo mortui efferuntur*. — 16. l. obesas; cf. Prod. VIII and 66, Vindob. 2404, *bassas: pingues aves*, so that the fuller gloss was *bassas: pingues, obesas*; cf. Martyrius (K. VII. 176) *bassus etiam, id est grassus, in glossematibus reperi*. — 17. l. bassum, and

cf. Du Cange s. v. — 21. l. regulus; cf. Loewe G. N. 149. — 24. Cf. B 11. — 25. Cf. Caper de orthographia (K. VII. 103) *Bargenia, non bargina, genus cui barbaricum sit*, Martyrius de B et V. (K. VII. 175) *Bar*, cum incipit syllaba, *b* mutam habuerit positam ut *barrus* ἐλέφας *bardus* ἀναισθητος, *bargus* ἀφύης, *barba* et quod in glossematibus inveni *bargina* ἡ προσφώνησις Βαρβαρικῇ. Hence emend Bod. *barciae*: *barbari*. — 26. l. cubicularius; cf. Prod. 76. — 27. l. Bacchi latex; cf. Serv. Aen. I. 686, *Laticemque Lyaeum latex* proprie aqua est fontium . . . sed et *vinum latet* intra uvam, unde nunc dixit *laticem*. — 28. Cf. above B 5. — 29. Cf. Loewe G. N. 97. Deuerling Plac. 13, 12 n. cites a gloss *baxea*: *genus calciamenti mulieris, quas baccheas dicunt*. Of some such gloss this is an abbreviation. Loewe quotes de dubiis nominibus (Keil V. 572) *baxeas*: *calciamenta feminarum ut Varro dicit*. Ellis suggests *baxellas* for *buccellas*. — 30. A corruption of some fuller gloss referring to Verg. Aen. III. 421, *barathri ter gurgite* (hence? *gurgugite*); cf. Hild. B 13 and 14. — 33. l. baptismum. Koffmanne Geschichte des Kirchenlateins I. p. 21, speaking of baptismus, says, "das Volk scheint *lavacrum* als Benennung für den Vorgang geliebt zu haben." — 34. l. barbitos . . . cf. Porphy. Hor. Car. I. 32, 3, "*barbiton organi* genus est, sed nunc pro lyra posuit." — 35. l. Bassarides: Bacchae; cf. 43. — 36.? l. Portuni: Neptuni; cf. De Vit under *Portunus*. — 37. l. plena; cf. Prod. 62 and Plac. L. G. 12, 6. — 39. l. bargus, explained by Cassiodorus and Martyrius (K. VII. 175) as ἀφύης; cf. Bucheler Rh. Mus. 35, p. 70. — 40. l. barbiton; cf. Prod. 65. — 41. l. barritus. — 43. l. Bacchae. — 45. l. faciam. — 46. l. Bariona . . . columbae; cf. De Vit Onomasticon I. p. 677. — 47. l. Bartholomaeus: filius suspendentis aquas; cf. Ball. *Bartholomaeus filius suspendentis aquas vel filius suspendentis me, Syrum est non Hebreum*. — 48. Cf. BRABIUM, BRABEUM, l. munus. — 49. l. Bracata: Gallia; cf. Bod. *Bracata gillea*. — 50. Cf. BRABEUTA. — 51 = βαλέ; cf. Prod. 133. — 52. l. blatit . . . perstipide; cf. Plac. 12, 18. — 53. blapere for which blatire is the correct form. Wiegand (Deutsches Wörterbuth) compares *plappern*, *blappern* with mid. Latin *blaberare* for *blaterare*. — 54. Cf. BLATTA l. purpurae. — 57. l. Beelzebub; cf. De Vit Onomasticon. — 60. l. beryllus . . . candidi. — 65. betere must be regarded as an imperative from bitor, biti. For a full discussion of these glosses see Loewe G. N. 196 ff. and Prod. 359. — 66. l. Beelphegor: simulacrum; cf. Onomasticon. — 68. Cf. Bod. *buteo avis*, Ball. *buto genus animalis*. l. buteo: avis quae in auspicio servatur = observari; cf. Paulus 3, 5, *Alites volatu auspicia facientes istae putabantur*: *buteo, sanqualis, immusulus, aquila vulturinus*; see also Paulus 32, 7, and Pliny N. H. X. 21. — 69. l. beluis: bestiis; cf. 99. — 70. l. Belidae: a Belo patre; cf. Serv. Aen. II. 81. — 73. l. bellicosa . . . inferorum. — 74. l. bellus. — 75. l. cupidus est, *locus bellicosus* seems to be a corrupt repetition. — 78. l. BREPHOTROPHIUM = βρεφοτροφειον. — 79. l. putidi aut hircosi; cf. Prod. 265 and Bod. *blenones*: *putidi hercones*, Ball. . . . aut *hircosi*. — 80. l. BLAESUS. . . alio sono corrumpit; cf. Prod. 394. — 82. l. bibliotheca. — 83. l. bibliopola. — 84. Abbreviation of a fuller gloss like *bibulus*: *bibitor qui valde bibit*; cf. Hild. B 34, *Bibulus, bibitor qui multum bibit*. — 85. Cf. BIBLUM. l. funis. — 86. l. Bisaltes or? Ephialtes, corrupted into Epialtes; Ebialces; bialcis; but it may be a compound of βιά and ἀλκή. — 89. l. bigamus . . . habet uxores. — 90. l. biclinium; cf. Loewe G. N. 150. — 91. Cf. Hildebrand B 35 n. and Du Cange. — 92. l. bibliothecarius; cf. Prod. 72, where Loewe emends to *qui codices servat*. — 94. l. bidentio; cf. Du Cange. — 95. l. bifidum; Cf. Prod. 75. — 98. l. commotio. — 99. l. beluae. — 100. l. byssum: sericum tortum; cf. Bod. *bissum*: *siricum tortum*. — 101. l. bivira . . . maritos; cf. Prod. 73. — 104. Cf. above, B 65. — 105. l. bigenerum = e duobus generibus; cf. Paul. 33, 14, *bigenera dicuntur animalia ex diverso genere nata*, and Bod. *bigenerum e duobus generibus conceptum*. — 106. l. vespillo(nes): qui mortuos portant; cf. Hild. B 44 and Paul. 368, 17, *Vespaie et vespillones* dicuntur, qui funerandis corporibus officium gerunt, non a minutis volucrebus, sed quia vespertino tempore eos efferunt, etc. Georges says that the best MSS. and glosses have *vispillo*. — 107. l. bimatus = bimater; cf. Amplon. 278, 35, bimatur: liber pater, and Inscr. in Bollett dell' Inst. Archæol. a. 1854, p. xxxvi. Leiber pater bimatus Iovis e fulmine natus (cited by De Vit Lex.). — 108. Cf. Glossae in Sidonium ed. Ellis in Anecdota Oxoniensia, vol. I., part V., p. 31, *Talassa enim Graece Latine dicitur mare*. Inde *bitalassum* i. *duplex mare*, ubi duo s. maria concurrunt i. ubi quaedam terra se extendit in mare ita ut acutum terrae illius mare habeat ex utraque

parte sui. Unde dicitur quod Paulus naufragatus est in *bitalasso*, and see Amplon. 276, 33, *bathilasa*, ubi duo maria conveniunt; Epin. 6, A 16, *bythalass*. ubi duo maria conveniunt; Bod. *bitalasis*, *periculum duorum marium*, whence emend here *bithalassum*, etc. — 110. l. gigantis. Hyginus, in his Introduction, mentions among the Giants immediately before Ephialtes (see above, 86) *Alemone*, which Munck proposes to emend to *Alcyoneus*. Perhaps it is the same word with *Bitemon*, which is not given in the Onomasticon. Otherwise one might think of Verg. Aen. V. 372, Victorem Buten immani corpore. — 113. Cf. 65 and 104. — 114. l. Byrsam. . . bubulum; cf. Serv. Aen. I. 367, Bod. *Birsium corium bubuli*. — 115. l. centimanus. — 116. Cf. 65. — 117. Cf. BIMO. l. duplatur; cf. Paulus 67, 2, *duplabilis duplicabilis*. — 118. l. bipedalis. — 119. *duobus* is dat. after *erogat*, as in Cic. ad Att. 8, 5. — 120. Cf. Plac. 15, 8, *bipennem*, bis *acutum*, *pennum* enim dicimus *acutum*; cf. Hild. B 42 and Isid. Or. XIX. 19, 11, nam *bipennis* dicitur, quod ex utraque parte habeat *acutam aciem* quasi duas *pennas*. *Pennum* autem antiqui *acutum* dicebant. — 121. Cf. Plac. 13, 4, *Bova* vehemens *rubor*, interdum *genus serpentis*, and Paul. 30, 14, *bova* serpens est *aquatis*, quem Graeci *ὄβρον* vocant, a qua icti obturgescunt. Crurum quoque *tumor vias labore* collectus *bova* appellatur. — l. *rubor* vehemens, and 122, *ingens* . . . *crure* . . . *suffuso*; cf. Prod. 312 f. and G. N. 231. — 123. Cf. Amplon² 278, 72, *burrus*: *rufus*, *niger*, Amplon¹ 277, 101, *boarris*, *rufus*, *niger*, and Epin. 6, E 10, *barsis*, *rufus*, *niger*. l. *burrus*; but perhaps *rubus* = *ruber* may be retained; cf. Paul. 264, 10, *Robum rubro colore et quasi rufo significari*, etc. — 125. l. *burrae*; beginning of the gloss found Plac. 13, 16, *burrae varroniae*, *fatuae ac stupidae*, etc. — 126. l. *clamare*. — 127. l. *herede*; cf. Prod. 78. — 128. l. *Bosphorus*. — 130. l. *bovinatores*: *inconstantes*; cf. Plac. 13, 6. *Bovinator*, *tricosus et inconstans*, and Nonius, 79, 25, *bovinatores*, quos nunc *malitiosos et tergiversatores* dicimus. Lucilius lib. XI. Hic² *tricosus* *bovinatorque*, ore improbo duro; cf. Prod. 319. — 131. l. *bombus*; cf. 135 and Bod. *bombus sonus tumidus*, *imitatio vocis vel crepitus*. — 132. Cf. other glosses of *brochus* in Prod. 80 and 391, and G. N. 144. — 134. l. *Bootes*; cf. these glosses cited by Loewe Prod. 84 f. *butis*: *stella comis* qui quasi *comas* habet; *betes*: *stella comites* quae quasi *comam* habet; and see Serv. Aen. X. 272 (Thilo, p. 422, 18) est etiam alter *cometes*, qui vere *cometes* appellatur; nam *comis* hinc inde cingitur, hic *blandus* esse dicitur qui si orientem attenderit, laetas res ipsi parti significat, etc. — 138. Cf. Varro L. L. VII. 39, 40, *Luca* *bos elephas*, . . . *Lucanam bovem* quod *putabant*, *Lucam bovem* appellassent. — 139. l. *storea*; cf. Prod. 82 f. — 140. Cf. Serv. Verg. Ec. 8, 86, *bucula*, *bovis est diminutio*. — 141. l. *bombum*; cf. Prod. 77 and G. N. 138, where Loewe cites from Vat. 1468, *bombum*: *sordidum*, and proposes to read *bombum*: *sordidum sonum*, but this seems to me very doubtful; cf. Hild. B 52, 53, and Bod. *Bubum*: *sorbellum*. I prefer to keep *sorbillum* = the sucking sound accompanying drinking. — 142. Cf. note to 144. — 143. l. *bombosus*: *sonorum furibundum*, so Bod. — 144. Cf. Paul. 32, 4, *Bustum* proprie dicitur locus, in quo mortuus est *combustus* et sepultus, diciturque *bustum*, quasi *bene ustum*; ubi vero *combustus* quis tantummodo, alibi vero est sepultus, is locus ab urendo *ustrina* vocata: sed modo *busta* sepulcra appellamus. Cf. Servius Verg. Aen. XI. 201. — 145. Cf. BUCETUM. — 146. Cf. Prod. 83. Bod. *Burca*: *clavaca*; see Du Cange, under *Burca*. — 147. Cf. BUCERUS. — 148. *buceriae* is found in Lucretius 2, 663 (Mun.) *lanigeras pecudes* . . . *buceriaeque greges*, but *bucera* in Ovid Met. VI. 395, *lanigerosque greges armentaque buceras* pavit; cf. Hild. B 62. — 149. Onomatopoeitic word; cf. Du Cange under *bunda*. — 150. Bod. *Bulones ipsi sunt cetari qui diversa genera piscium vendunt*, so Hild. B. 66; cf. Plac. 13, 9, *Bolona*, redemptor *cetariarum* tabernarum in quibus *salsamenta* condiuntur, quas *tabernas* vulgo *cetarias* vocant. *Bulonium* seems to be an abstract like *mangonium* (cf. *sterquilinium*) l. *lutum* . . . *cetarii*; but perhaps there is some confusion with *bolbiton*. Loewe Prod. 77 reads *puto* for *luto*. — 151. Cf. BOTRUS = *βότρυς*. — 152. l. *buccones* refers to Plaut. Bacch. 1088, *stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones*; cf. Isid. Or. X. 30, *Bucco* *garrulus*, quod ceteros oris loquacitate non sensu exsuperat, and Prod. 265. — 154. l. *bubinare* *menstruo*; see above, p. 131. — 155. Cf. BUSTUARI. — 156. l. *avis nocturnae*. — 158. l. *bruta*: *stolida*; cf. Bod. *Brunda*: *solida*, and Prod. 81. — 159. Cf. BURGUS. — 160. See note to 123. — 161. Cf. BUSTICETUM. — 162. Cf. BULLO. — 163. l. *brutus* *insipiens*; cf. Ball. *bruti stulti insipientes*; Bod. *Brutus*, *stultus gravis stupidus, hebes, insipiens*.

C.

4. Cf. Paul. 48, Plac. 30, 3, *cassiculo, reticulo, a cassibus*. — 5. l. catechumenus. — 6. l. catechizat . . . edocet. — 7. l. caballus; cf. De Vit. — 8. l. canon. — 9. l. cachinnus. — 10. l. conplousus; cf. Prod. p. XIV. Ball. *caplosus: elisus*; Bod. *inlisus*. — 12. l. robur. — 13. l. capedo. — 14. l. categorias: adscriptiones; cf. *Catagoriae: ascriptiones, accusationes* (Papias). Notice peculiar use of *adscriptiones*. — 15. Bod. *caletra*; cf. Cod. Leid. 67, E, *Caletra: ubi vespe nutriuntur*, and Amplon. 286, 62, *caloetra, ubi vespe nascuntur*. Prod. p. 46 n. = κοιλήθρα? — 17. Bod. *campe*; cf. Prod. 332 and Paul. 44, 1; see above, p. 131. — 18. l. supplicii eculeo simile. — 19. I can find no such river in Thrace. Perhaps a corruption of Causter = Cayster: fluvius Asiae. — 21. l. chalybs. — 22. l. camuris cornibus; cf. Servius and Philargyrius to Verg. Georg. III. 55. Paul. 43, 17, *Camara* et *camuri* boves a curvatione ex Graeco κάμπη dicuntur. — 23. l. canoris: chordis refers to Verg. Aen. VI. 120, *fidibusque canoris*, where Servius explains *bene sonantibus chordis*. — 24. Cf. Prod. 95 and expressions like *in calce epistulae, in calce libri*. — 25. l. carchesia . . . poculi; cf. Serv. Aen. V. 77. — 26. l. iocum convicium; cf. Paul 46, 10, and Epin. 7, C 5, *cavillatio: iocus cum vicio*. — 27. l. discissus. — 28. l. chamaeleon . . humilis; cf. Ball. *caleon: humilis leo*. — 29. Cf. Prod. 146 and Du Cange under CATAPOTA. — 30. l. calamaula = καλαμαύλης . . . canitur; cf. Phill. *calamaula canna in qua canitur*. There may have been some confusion with *cana mala* in C 49. — 31. l. Carystius. — 32. Cf. Plac. 20, 9, *Candys, vestis regia*. — 34. Cf. C 374. Nonius p. 25, 13, '*catax* dicitur, quem nunc *coxonem* vocant Lucilius . . . Hostili' contra Pestem perneciemque *catax*'; cf. Prod. 308 f. — 35. l. carchesia; cf. De Vit. *Carteriae: sunt in cacumine arborum per quas funes trahuntur*. — Macrobi. V. 21, Asclepiades autem . . . *carchesia* a navali re existimat dicta. ait enim navalis veli partem inferiorem πτέρναν vocari, at circa mediam ferme partem πράχλον dici, summam vero partem *carchesium* nominari, etc. For *vel* therefore *veli* is probably to be read, and perhaps the fuller gloss had anterior pars. — 36. ? The first part is perhaps a corruption of calo: servus; cf. Acron. Hor. Ep. I. 14, 42, *Calo, servus unde calones*. — 37. Catasceue is used by Servius Aen. II. 409. — 38. l. capitibus . . . hasta vendebatur. — 40. l. minister sacrorum. — 42. Cf. Du Cange under CALAMAULARIUS. — 43. ? There is evidently some connection with Castalia, Castalis, perhaps for Castalides: deae elocutionis. — 44. This gloss added by a second hand contains a mixture of two glosses, casnar: senex = 115, and captivigenae: ex captivo natae. *captivigena* is formed like *alienigena*, but is not found in the Lexica nor in Du Cange. — 45. Cf. Mon. 6210, *casu: eventus fortuito*. I cannot explain *pro eventum*, unless *proeventu* was added as an explanation of *eventu*. — 46. So Serv. Aen. III. 265, *casum, periculum*. — 47. De Vit gives a gloss *Candaulus: γάνδανλος; edulium ex carne elixati, pane, et caseo Phrygio cum anetho et pingui iure*. Hence read *candaulus: edulium*; cf. γάνδανλος or γάνδυνλος. — 49. l. cana mala: lanunigem habentes id est cydonia; cf. Serv. Ec. 2, 51. — 51. l. instabilis; cf. Prod. 4. — 52. l. tela; the first part of gloss refers to Verg. Georg. III. 371 (where Servius glosses *cassibus* with *retibus*) and the second part to Georg. IV. 248. — 53. Cf. CARTALLUS. — 55. l. catervatim; cf. Verg. Georg. III. 556. — 56. l. detrahit. — 57. Perhaps a confusion of two glosses, as calculus: glareosus, lapideus = lapidosus, and calculus: victoria iudicum. — 58. l. caulae; cf. Paul. 46, 12, and Serv. Aen. IX. 60. — 59. l. calculum. — 62. l. catalogus. Bod. *catalogus iustorum* (l. *iuxta rem*, Ellis) *numeratio ordo vel series*. — 64. Cf. following glosses cited by De Vit: *cantabrum; furfur caninum quo canes pascuntur, purgamenta tritici; cantarinum vel cantarum, equus castratus*. Du Cange gives "*cantabrum pro cantharus*," which would come nearest to this gloss. — 65. l. caduceum. — 67. Cf. Gloss. Pap. *Capedines: animalia dicta, quod manu capiantur*, (alii omittunt *animalia dicta*) De Vit. — 69. l. vafra; cf. above p. 131, Phill. *carisa: vafer*. — 70. Abbreviated for Caulae; cancelli tribuales ubi sunt advocati; cf. De Vit and Hild. C 56. — 71. l. cataplum. — 72. Goetz reads *gravia*, but Kaegi *gruia* l. grata; cf. Mai. VI. 513, *canora: cantu grata*. — 75. Is the same gloss, I think, as that given by Du Cange, "*Ceragius, Cereagius, Pistor, qui ad modum ceræ agit et deducit pastam*". Glossar. Provinc. Lat. ex cod. reg. 7657, *pestre*, Prov. *Ceragius, arteco-*

pus, panetarius;” or perhaps for *cereasius*. Compare De Vit under *Cerialis* and *Caren-sis*, both glossed as *pistor*. — 76. l. castus sacer, or perhaps catus: acer; cf. Plac. 21, 17, catus, acutus, callidus, sapiens, prudens. — 77 and 78 = χάρισμα l. spiritale . . . divinae gratiae. — 79. Cf. Lucan. V. 379, *Calabroque obnoxius Austro*. — 80. l. cataclysmum: diluvium. — 81. Cf. Bod. *careo: amitto, nolo, perdo*. — 83. l. cadus: amphora semis; cf. Bod. *cadus: amphora est habens urnas tres*. — 86? Cf. Mai. VIII. 142, *carrire: dividere, secernere, seiungere*. — 87. l. caligo: tenebrae. — 88. l. caculae: servi; cf. Plac. 23, 23, *Caculae, lixae aut servi militum*. — 90. l. cocula; cf. Paulus 39, 3, *Cocula: vasa aenea, coctionibus apta, alii cocula dicunt ligna minuta*, quibus facile decoquantur obsonia; see Loewe G. N. 206 f, and below, 341. — 92. l. cadaver. The etymology is found in Servius Æn. VI. 481. — 93. l. calvitur; see above, p. 132. — 94. l. capissit: tenet, libenter accipit. — 95. Loewe cites this gloss G. N. 151 among the *difficilia*, but as Prof. Gildersleeve has pointed out to me, it refers to καμεία νίκη l. victoria non bona. — 96. l. iocatur . . . calumniam; cf. De Vit. — 97. Cf. Serv. Æn. III. 580, *caminis: fornacibus Graece dixit (ἀπὸ τοῦ κάειν)*. — 98. l. capillatis: capillis porrectis; cf. Hild. C 37. — 101. Cf. CHALYBS. — 102. l. Capitolinus . . . capitolio. — 103. Cf. CADUCUS l. daemoniacus. — 104. Cf. Plac. 27, 15, *cancros: cancellos*, and Paulus 46, 2, *cancri dicebantur ab antiquis qui nunc per diminutionem cancelli*. — 106. Cf. Prod. 97, *capite absoluto: capitis periculo liberatus*. — 108. l. casses: nom. pl.; see Neue Formenlehre I. p. 385. — 109. Cf. CHARISTIA. — 110. l. capulum; cf. Paul. 61, 12, *Capulum et manubrium gladii vocatur* et id quo mortui efferuntur utrumque a capiendi dictum. See 112. Serv. Æn. XI. 64, *forctrum locus ubi mortui feruntur* . . . Latine *capulus* dicitur. — 111. l. capides; cf. Loewe G. N. 137. — 112. l. spathae; cf. 110 and De Vit. — 113. Cf. CAPERATA. — 114. Cf. Paul. 47, 8, *Carinantes probra obiectantes, a carina dicti quae est infima pars navis: sic illi sortis infimae*; Serv. Æn. VIII. 361, *carinare autem est obrectare*, Ennius contra *carinantes verba atque obscena profatus alibi neque me decet hanc carinantibus edere chartis*; cf. Prod. 14. — 115. Bod. *canier leno*. Loewe Prod. 306 f, quotes this gloss from several glossaries, in some of which *leo* occurs; Cod. Leidensis 191³ has *camer leo capoleos*, where *capoleos* seems to belong to a new gloss; the liber glossarum has *caniet: leno*. Loewe's conjecture that *canierleo* or *camerleo* or *canietleno* stands for *camelleo*, i. e. χαμαιλέον, is most probable (cf. *cameleon*, 141), otherwise one might think that *canietleno* or *canietleno* was a corruption of *cantilena: cantellena*; cf. 139, *cantus: cantellena*, and compare Plac. 28, 6, *cantilenas, fraudes dolosque*. — 116. l. casnar senex, Bod. *canar senex*; cf. Plac. 24, 6, *casnar, senex*, 29, 8, *casnari seni, Oscorum lingua*. Paul. 47, 12. Epin. 7 A 19, *cassinur: senex*. — 117. = καλαμίσκος. — 118. Cf. καρνίσκος, used in the Septuagint for καρύνα κεράμια = Lat. *carenariae*. The gloss given by Mai. VII. 553, *Calamostros, iscos vel cariscos quasi in nucis modum deformatos*, is evidently a confusion of this and the previous gloss. — 119. l. caudices . . . radices. — 121. Cf. Serv. Æn. XII. 100. — 122. l. observa. — 123. One might be tempted to read *acinacem* (this form occurs Arnob. VI. 11), but by so doing we should lose a very good illustration of the way in which glosses were collected. In Servius Æn. I. 75 (Thilo.) we read *errant namque qui dicunt idaeo ‘pulchra’ dixisse propter Canacen (canacem L. cavacem M) et Macareum (machareum BM) in se invicem turpissimos fratres*, etc. Some stupid gloss-hunter read here *canacem est machareum*; and interpreted *machareum*, i. e. *machacrium* (cf. *macherio* Plaut. Aul. 393), by *gladium*, a more familiar word. In the same way, our very next gloss, 124, *capessere: capere* [invadere] frequenter, is an alteration of Servius note to Æn. I. 77, “*capessere autem est saepe capere*.” Here he substituted *frequenter* for *saepe*. — 125. l. scopula, which Hild. C 59 changes to scopuli, but the neuter was doubtless vulgar, as *puto-um* and *sarcophagum*; cf. Rönsch. p. 270 f. — 126. Perhaps originally there were two glosses, *callidus: astutus* and *calliditas: astutia*. — 127. l. sollicitus. — 129. cf. CANICULARIS. — 132. l. succensa. — 133. l. consessus; cf. Serv. Aen. V. 340, *cavea consessus est populi*. — 135. Cf. Prod. 258 and Nonius 45, 28, *Calcitrone, qui infestant calcibus* (Plaut. Asin. I. 3, 11). — 136. l. CEONOMYIA. — 137. ? *caristum = carysteum*; cf. De Vit *caristum: marmoris genus dictum quod gratum sit sculptoribus* (Gloss. Pap.). — 138. l. calones: galearii; cf. Prod. 45. — 140. l. caulae: cancellum; cf. above, 70. — 141. l. chamaeleon . humilis. — 142. l. lentis consimile. — 143. l. caltha; cf. Plac. 22, 9,

Calta, genus quoddam floris vel herbae. — 144. So Epin. 7 A 15, and Amp. 280, 40; cf. Hild. D. 402 note, "*Duvium: clanculum ambiguum*. . . S. Germ. *clangulum mane*, ubi lux dubia est." See, however, Censorinus 24, secundum *diluculum* vocatur *mane*, where D has *δελυculum*. Read therefore *diluculum: mane*. — 145. l. claudier; cf. Ter. And. 573. — 146. Cf. Plac. 22, 2, *classicum canit, celeuma navis dicit*, Serv. Aen. VII. 637, *classicum dicimus et tubam ipsam et sonum*. For *celeuma* and *celeusma* cf. Saalfeld's Tensaurus. — 148. l. clangor. — 149. l. occultae. — 150. l. τῆ τύχη (so Goetz). 151. l. claudire: claudicare, or clandire: claudicare; cf. Prod. 357. — 153. I doubt the existence of a verb *classicare*, perhaps for *classica* [sonan]t; cf. Verg. Aen. VII. 637. — 154. l. chaos. — 155. l. crapula: ebrietas. — 156. l. clarigatio. — 158. l. serraturae. — 160. = τὸν φίλον. 160 and 163 constituted, I think, originally one gloss καίπερ τὸν φίλον: superque amicum, the *amicum* was perhaps written above the line for lack of room, and so two independent glosses sprang up. — 161. l. finis sermonis. — 163. l. clava. — 166. l. chelys. — 167. Cf. Isid. Or. VII. 12, 2, Propterea ergo dicti *clerici qui de sorte sunt domini*. — 168. = κληρονόμος. — 170. Cf. Nonius 20, 13. — 172. l. gliscit: crescit, taken from Serv. Aen. XII. 9, *Gliscit crescit*, et latenter, unde et *glires* dicti sunt quos pingues efficit somnus; cf. Paul. 98, 9. — 174. l. paralyticus. — 175. Cf. above p. 100 — 177. l. ceruchis; cf. Lucan VIII. 177. — 178. Loewe Prod. 364 thinks this a corruption of 184, clues: polles; perhaps these were the steps, *fulles*, *plules*, *pluvies*, *pluvia*. — 180. l. clepsydra per quod horae colliguntur. — 182. Cf. Ball. *clibanus fornax vel furnus*, and De Vit, *Clibanus argenteus; furnus mobilis placensis et panibus coquendis aptus, alias ex testa, ferro vel aere fiebat*, Gloss. ad Petron. Sat. 35. l. *furnus testeus?* cf. Isid. Or. XX. 2, 15, *clibanitius in testa coctus*. — 183. l. CHIROGRAPHUM. — 184. Cf. Prod. 364. — 185. Cf. CLIBANARIUS and Hild. C 110. — 186. Cf. CLIMACTER. — 187. l. zona; cf. A 298. — 188. Cf. CLYPEUS (Forcellini De Vit III.). — 189. l. caelebs. — 191. Cf. χέρνυψ and De Vit under chernibis. — 194. l. celoces: veloces, used as adj. by Plautus. — 195. l. caenum. putridum. — 196. Perhaps a repetition of 190 or a corruption of caelestinus. — 197. l. caeruleus. — 198. l. celeber: frequens. — 199. De Vit gives *Caecua et caecuma: noctua quae lucem fugit*, Müller, Ed. Festus Corollarum Glossarum p. 381, has *Cicuma avis noctua*. l. *cicuma* = κύκωη κύκνωμος; cf. Saalfeld's Tensaurus. — 206. l. uxore . . . caelo; cf. Paul. 44, 5, *Caelibem* dictum existimant *quod dignam caelo vitam agant*. This etymology was repeated by Donatus, Priscian, Hieronymus, Beda, and Isidorus. — 207. l. cerastes. — 208. l. est caelicola. — 209. l. caerimonium. — 210. l. minutorum. — 211. l. Cananaeus (or Chanaanæus): possidens sive possessio, ita autem dictus Simon a vico Cana; cf. Isid. Or. VII. 6, 12, *Cainam lamentatio vel possessio eorum: sicut enim Cain possessio*, etc. Cf. Onomasticon under *Cain*, *Cainan*, *Chanaanæi*, and *Cana*. There seems to have been a confusion of *Cana* and *Canaan*. — 214. l. caerula; cf. Serv. Aen. III. 64, Veteres sane *caeruleum nigrum* accipiebant. — 217. l. ciccum; cf. above p. 131. — 218. Cf. Mai. VI. 512, *Caei; indicadores*, and 530, *Kaii; cancelli* (an hunc spectet, viderint doctiores, De Vit). *Cei indicadores* Gloss. Sangerm. *Kays: cancelli*. (De Vit). Diez connects fr. *quai* with *Kays*. The gloss *cancelli* would seem to point to an identification with 140, *caule: cavellum ante iudicem*, and 70, *caulae* [cancelli tribunalis] *ubi sunt advocati*. *caule* dropping the *u*, as *augustus, agustus*, would give *cale*, which, palæographically, is very nearly *caei*, = *cei*; but I think *Cei* may refer to Cic. Div. I. 130, and the gloss was taken from the same source as 227. Notice that *Cei* is followed by *cere* and *Cea* by *cerealia*. — 219. l. Ceres. — 220. l. chelidon (χελιδών) hirundo. — 221. l. cercurus. In Stich. 413, A has CIRCULO, B C D, *cercuro*. — 222. l. Cimmerias, silvas. — 223. l. caenum: luti vorago; cf. Isid. Or. XVI. 1, 2, *Coenum est vorago luti*. — 224. l. certiscat; cf. Nonius 89, 20, *certiscant, certa fiant* Pacuvius chryse. "Atque eccos unde *certiscant*," but Rebbeck reads *certiscent*. Perhaps *certiscat* to be read. — 225. l. Cecropidae: Athenienses; cf. Serv. Aen. VI. 21. — 226. l. CEDRON. — 227. Cf. Serv. Georg. I. 14. — 232 and 233. Cf. CERASTES, Saalfeld Tensaurus. — 234. l. CERRITUS . . . commotione cerebri; cf. Paul. 54, 14, *cerritus, furiosi*. — 238. l. ac si. — 239. l. cecinit. — 243. l. censuit: deliberavit. — 244. l. cerebro . . habet. — 245. l. chelydrus. — 246. Cf. Serv. Aen. X. 894, *cernuus* dicitur equus qui *cadit in faciem*. — 247 and 249. Cf. κερνοδοξία. — 248. Cf. Verg. Aen. V. 778. — 250. l. succumbit. — 252. l. caespes; cf. Plac.

23, 2, *caespites, frutices*, etc. — 254. l. commentum. — 260. Cf. 155; cf. Amplon. 290, 279, and 298, *crapula nausia potum vel indigestio* and *crapulatus: vino obrutus*. Here we probably have a confusion of two glosses, *crapulatus: inebriatus* and *crapula(m) nausia ob potum*; but the form *crapulam* may be retained referring to Pseud. 1270, or Most. 1108; cf. Plac. 24, 8, *crapula, cruditas levis*. — 263. l. crepundia. — 264. l. crebro; compare It. spesso. — 265. Cf. Bod. *crepidinem: summitatem riparum*. . . Plac. 20, 3, *crepido, saxi extremitas rimata et cuiuslibet rei alterius*. See Hild. C 483 note, where H. emends *rima* to *ripa*. — 266. l. spissavit. — 267. l. generat. — 268. Loewe Prod. 406 proposes to read *creperae: incertae, dubiae*, which he admits to be “medela audacissima.” Cf. Paul. 52, 18, *Creperum: dubium unde increpitare dicimus quia maledicta fere incerta et dubia sunt*. I am inclined to think that *in corp[ore dub]itare* is in some way a corruption of *increpitare* of Paulus; cf. Hild. C. 485. — 269. Compare the fuller gloss cited by Loewe l. c., which begins, *Crepusculum tempus inter finem noctis et initium dici*. — 270. Cf. also Serv. Aen. I. 268, (*crepusculum*) est dubia lux nam ‘*creperum*’ *dubium* significat. — 273. l. chrisma. — 274. l. cristatus; cf. Verg. Aen. I. 468, *cristatus Achilles*, but there is probably a confusion of two glosses; cf. CHRISMO. — 275. l. crinitior. — 276. l. croctius; cf. Loewe G. N. 250 f. — 278. Cf. Paulus 55, 10, *Crustumina* tribus a Tuscorum urbe *Crustumena* † dicta est; cf. Serv. Verg. Georg. II. 88, *Crustumina* sunt pyra . . . ab oppido *Crustumio*, and Aen. VII. 631, *Crustumerium* dicitur; cf. Onomasticon. — 280. l. cycneum or cygneum. — 281. So explained by Serv. Aen. VIII. 642. — 282. l. Cynthia. — 283. l. cito tramite: cursu refers to Aen. V. 610. — 285. l. circum-saeptus. — 286. l. circumplexus. — 287. Ball. *civicans: civem faciens*. l. civicat; cf. CIVICO and Loewe G. N. 164, where, however, from Ambr. B. 31, *civitat: civem facit*, he accepts *civitare*, which Hild. C. 95 n. rightly condemns. — 289. Cf. Lucan III. 228, *Itque Cilix iusta iam non pirata carina*, and Hild. C 83. — 290. Cf. Hild. C 92. l. cisium; but perhaps *cirsium* was the original form, whence *cissium, cisium*, which would account for rhotacism not taking place. — 291. l. praeiudicium. — 292. ? cinxere. — 393. l. ceu taxus; cf. De Vit. — 294. Cf. 290. — 295. Cf. Serv. Aen. III. 64 and 680. l. cyparissus: cupressus. — 296. l. cytisum. — 301. l. cicatricem. — 302. l. CHILIARCHUS. Tribunus qui mille contribulibus praest; cf. Epin. 6 E 25, *ciliarchus qui mille praest*, and Ball. *ciliarchus qui mille praest hominibus*. — 303. l. cyni: poetae. — 305. Cf. Isidor. Or. XV. 2, 1. — 306. The lemma (probably *cico*) corresponding to *voco* has dropped out. — 307. l. cicur. — 308. l. mitigare; cf. Hild. C 81 n. — 310. l. civica. — 312. l. Cyllenius. — 314. Cf. Loewe G. N. 151, “cod. Cassinensis 439^b *circie: radia solis* (fort. *Circe. filia solis*, quamquam mira sane est triti vocabuli corruptela et parum congruit quod Ambrosius B 31 sup. *circiae radius solis* exhibet; *radii* Vat. 14681); cf. Verg. Aen. VII. 10, *Circaeae raduntur litora terrae*, and 19, where Servius says, *Circe autem ideo solis fingitur filia*. — 316. See above, p. 132. — 320. l. Chimaera. — 321. l. gyrus; so 326. — 323. l. citrarius(?): pomarius, i. e. fruit-seller. — 324. Cf. Hild. C 96 n., who reads *civitas*; but Mai aptly compares the Ital. *civita vecchia*, etc. — 325. l. senator. — 327. Cf. above, p. 134. — 329. l. huc ad nos. — 330. l. CERCOPITHECUS simile simiae. — 331. l. quirita; cf. Prod. 316 f. Nonius 21, 18, and Varro L. VI. 68; cf. Donatus Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 1, *veteres quiritari dicebant, Quirites conclamare*. — 332. l. cynici . . . vitam; cf. Cic. Orator 3, 17. The next gloss, perhaps, ought to be joined with this. Cf. Isid. Or. VIII. 6, 14, . . . *Unde et a canibus, quorum vitam imitabantur etiam vocabulum nomenque traxerunt*. — 334. l. cidaris for *pallius* masc.; see Appel p. 92, l. bysso . . . nostri tiaram. — 339. l. cothurnum. — 341. Cf. above, 90. — 342. l. cohibet. — 344. l. coacervat. — 345. l. punit. — 346. l. affines; cf. Isidor. Or. IX. 6, 2. — 347. l. congiarium. — 352. l. ambulavit. — 353. l. commixtio. — 361. l. coerceo. — 362. l. cors, for which *chors* is later orthography; cf. Nonius 83, 14, “*chortes* sunt villarum intra maceriam spatia,” and Varro L. L. V. 16. — 362. l. nutritur. — 364. l. c(h)ors. See Beck, p. 47, *Inter cors et chors: cortes sunt rusticorum, chortes militum castra*. — 365. Cf. Prod. 277, Plaut. Trin. 743, *Columem te sistero*. — 369. l. collega: socius. — 370. l. colaphizat . . . caedit. — 373. Cf. Nonius 55, 18, *Culinam (colinam) veteres coquinam* dixerunt, quoting Plaut. Most. 1. — 374. = catax; see 34. — 375. l. virga quae per cochleam volvitur. — 379. Perhaps a confusion of two glosses, compar: consimilis and compos: magnanimis,

used by Tertullian (sanus-animi?). — 380. l. participem, similem; cf. 379; cf. Non. 456 20, *Comptem* in bonam partem solum accipi putatur, quum et in mala positum sit, Plautus Epidico (IV. 1, 32) . . . Naevius Danae. eam nunc scis inventam probri comptem. — 382. See above, p. 133. — 385. l. commoratio; cf. Cic. ad Fam. VI. 19, et villa et amoenitas illa *commorationis*, non diversorii. — 389. l. cumulatus. — 390. Cf. Plac. 22, 16, *comesationes*, convivia et scribimus uno *m* et uno *s*; Hild. C 171 n. *comersatio* luxuria vel *convivia meretricorum* est. l. convivia meretricum. — 391. *compos mentis* is for *compos voti*. Plac. L. G. 14, 22, *compos cuius completum est desiderium*. — 391. (The reading *iuxta* is not certain on account of erasures in the MS. Kaegi). Cf. Hild. C 301 n. and Serv. Georg. I. 104, *Veteres enim non in tempore, sed in loco comminus ponebant, i.e. iuxta*. — 393. = 403. — 394. l. commercium. — 395. *recrastinare* is used by Pliny and Columella. *recrastinatio* is cited by De Vit Lex. from Hilarius Libell. 5, and from other glossaries. — 401. Cf. Prod. 327. *comesurus: manducaturus*. Lucilius quoted by Nonius 479, 2, uses *commanducatur* and *comest* in the same verse. Whether an active verb *comescere* existed may be doubted. There may be some confusion with *comisor*, *comessor*. — 402. Cf. Paul. 41, 1, *compernes* nominantur homines genibus plus iusto coniunctis, "Nonius 25, 25, *compernes* dicitur longis pedibus." l. calcibus, and cf. *calcitriones*. — 403. Cf. COMESTIO (De Vit). — 405. l. commode. — 406. l. commodius: utilius. — 407. Perhaps a confusion of two glosses *communtum*: *adinventio* (cf. 424) and *commentarium*: *expositio*. — 408. l. *commenticias*: *adinventicias*, which is not given by Lex. — 409. l. *comites itineris* id est oratio et gratia? — 411. Perhaps *comitia* is the reading of the MS. (Kaegi notes 'der Streich für *m* fast unsichtbar'). l. *comitia* . . . honorum; cf. Hild. C 172, n. for other similar glosses. — 412. l. *comitium*. — 413. l. *compita* . . . *quadrivia*. — 416. The letters are very indistinct, but the gloss evidently = 434. — 418. l. *commenta*. — 424. Cf. 407. l. *commentatio*? (but *commune mendacium* may be an attempt at an etymology; cf. 418 and 421. *commentum* in the sense of *commentarium* is shown by Paucker to have been used already by Columella VII. 5, 17, "Bolus Mendesius, cuius *commenta* quae appellantur Graece, *ὑπομνήματα*." — 425. — Hild. C 314 n. cites and defends *compertitor*: *amicus*, but there seems to be a direct reference to Cic. de Offic. 1, 12, *Dum civi aliter contendimus, si est inimicus, aliter si compertitor*. — 430. l. *complodere*; so Bod. — 431. l. *honos* = *dignitas*; for the various titles into which *comes* enters see Forcellini De Vit Lex. — 432. Diomedes (K. I. p. 488 f.) gives a great variety of derivations for *comoedia*, which it is unnecessary to state here. Among them "ab urbana κῶμη καὶ ᾠδῇ *comoedia* dicta est," and "sunt qui velint Epicharmum in *Co* . . . hoc carmen frequentasse, et sic a *Co* comoediam dici." Our gloss is probably very much abridged from a fuller one. In the MS. *co* is written above *cer* I think as correction. Without much change we may read *comoedia*: *significatio morum singulorum* a come et ode tracta ῥ (vel) quia fit in *Co*. — 433. Cf. COMMULCO. — 434. l. *consecrat*; for a tendency to insert *r* in the neighborhood of another *r* see examples cited by Seelmann Aussprache des Latein p. 330, *draucus*, *frustrum*, *cretariae*, *Euphratre*, *Marcrinius*. — 437. l. *compascere*. — 438. l. *confertum*; cf. CONFERTUS. — 440. *confecit* (?). — 441. l. *coniectio*; cf. Bod. *coniectio*, *coniectura*, *aestimatio*, *arbitrium*, but *conitio* = *conicio* may originally have belonged to a previous gloss; cf. Bod. *conicio*, *arbitror aestimo reor, opinor*, and Hild. C 278 n. — 445. l. *iudicium synodale*. — 446. l. *coniecit*. — 447. Cf. Bod. *contritio*: *mota*. Ellis conjectures *mola*. Cf. PLAGA in its ecclesiastical use. — 448. Cf. CONSUTUM = *consertum* in Claudian, Cons. Honor VI. 48. — 452. l. *coniectio*; cf. 441. — 455. l. *congestio*. — 456. l. CONNEXE. — 457. l. *coniventia*. — 458. l. *tribu*. — 460. l. *contiguus*. — 462. l. *contionatur*: *adloquitur*. — 463. *consulit*: *consilium*. — 465. Cf. CONDENSUM and De Vit. — 467. l. *commixtum*, *coagulat*. — 468. l. *conubia*. — 469. *confertum* should not be changed to *consertum*. — 477. l. *concit*. — 479. l. *conciliat*. — 480. l. *conlibescit*; cf. Sittl De Linguae Latinae verbis inchoativis Archiv. I. p. 471. — 481. Cf. CONDIARIUM and Loewe G. N. 152. — 482. l. *consuefacit*. — 485. l. *coniventibus*. — 490. l. *habitus*. — 491. l. *contabescit*. — 493. l. *controverbia*. — 494. l. *concinunt* . . . a cantando; cf. Plac. 22, 10. — 495. l. *concinunt*. — 496. Cf. Prod. 14 f. where *conivoli*: *concordes*, *coniuncti* is compared with Paul. 42, 1, *Conivoli oculi sunt in angustum coacti coniventibus palpebris*. — 501. l. *conlustrans* refers to Verg. Aen. III. 651. — 502. For *cubiculus* m. cf. Appel. p. 85. — 503. l. *colluvionem*: *collectionem*. — 504. l. *adiungere*; cf. Plac. 20,

20, *conclassare, classem iungere*. — 507. l. collybum; cf. COLLYBUS. — 509. l. coniungar or componar? — 512. l. concors: consentaneus; cf. 515 and Hild. C 346. — 514. l. transacta. — 516. l. ceteris, the form is interesting; cf. *peïero, periero, deïero*. — 521. Cf. CONTINUO, where De Vit speaks of medical use for *purdurare*. l. perdurat(ur) congregatur. The I = J stands phonetically for *di*. — 525. l. in unum volumen condensati. — 527. l. conserimus. — 528. l. congiarium quod in populum erogatur. — 529. l. contiguus. — 534. l. debilia. — 536. l. convexa; cf. Paul. 58, 18, *Convexum est ex omni parte declinatum, qualis est natura coeli, quod ex omni parte ad terram versus declinatum est*. — 541. l. conlineati. — 542. l. contractus: cautio, pactum. — 543. Cf. Nonius 38, 11, *Conviviones, compotores, a bibendo dicti*, Lucilius lib. XXVI. Quandoquidem reperti magnis combibonum ex copiis; cf. Prod. 320. — 545. l. lucrum. — 546. *com* is given in MS. with the usual abbreviation for *con*, l. quom or quo; cf. Isid. Or. V. 31, 8, *Conciticinium est, quando omnia silent*. — 548. l. consummat (for one *m* in Inscr. see Forcellini De Vit), finit. — 549. Cf. De Vit. l. confertum. — 552. l. consuetudo; cf. Prod. 257 and Plaut. Amph. I. 2, 28; cf. CONIECTUS and Ter. And. 4, 1, 44. — 560. Hildebrand C 333 emends to *conferire*, but I think it a case of dittography. Compare such expressions as *conserere verba* and *conferre verba*. But possibly as we find vulgar forms like *feris, proferis, sufferit*, etc. (Rönsch p. 286) a vulgar infinitive *conferere* may have existed formed like *conserere*. — 564. l. collybum: *κεφάλιον*, as in Gloss. Isid., so emended by Hild. C 294 n.; cf. 507. — 567. l. contactus; cf. Hild. C 373 n. — 568. *concertari* occurs in Vulgate; see Lex. — 570. Cf. Verg. Aen. I. 310. — 571. l. conspicantur. — 574. l. cognitor. — 575. l. commanipularis; *m̄p* for *mm* seems somewhat analogous to the Romance forms *cambera, stombaco, cocombaro* (*m̄b* for *m*) mentioned by Schuchardt III. p. 96. — 579. l. chronos. — 582. Cf. Hild. C 449. — 583. l. corylos; cf. Macro. III. 18, 5, *Nux abellana* . . . ex arbore est quae dicitur *corylus*; Serv. Georg. II. 65, *Sane coryli proprie dicuntur*. Nam *avellanae ab Avellano* Campaniae oppido, etc. — 585. Refers of course to the well known metaphorical use of horn common also in Hebrew. — 588. Bod. *cosam: divinans*. Amplon. 288, 165, *cosam: divinam*. Loewe Prod. 342 proposes *consens = consens: divinans*, but the word is Hebrew. Cf. *Cosam*, which De Vit Onomasticon derives from Hebrew *kasām* h. e. *divinavit ut divinantem significet*. — 589. l. cothurnum: calciamentum. — 590. l. coruscum; cf. Serv. Aen. I. 164, '*silvarum coruscarum id est crispantium*.' — 591. l. corymbata; cf. De Vit and CORYMBUS. — 592. l. splendor. — 593. l. infamat, vituperat. — 595. Notice use of the pl. *infantiis*. — 596. l. cortina. — 598. l. with Amplon. 290, 304, *curio: qui pronuntiat populo*. — 600. l. cuneus (or concursus?): densus populus, turba hominum. — 603. l. culex. De Vit gives only one example of *zinzala* from Cassiod. Psalm. 104 v. 31, *Ciniphes, genus est culicum fixis aculeis permolestum, quas vulgus consuevit vocare zinzalas*; but the vulgar name has survived in It. *zanzara* and Sp. *zenzalo*. — 605. l. cuditur; cf. Paul. 62, 5, *cadere a caedendo dictum*. — 607. l. scalpere or sculpere, perhaps a confusion of two glosses *culere = colere: studiose agere, facere, and culdere: scalpere*. — 608. l. curulis sella. — 609. l. cultus. — 611. l. hastae. — 613. l. cymba or cumba; cf. Saalfeld Tensaurus. — 614. Cf. Serv. Georg. I. 321, *culmus est ipse calamus*. — 615. Cf. Verg. Aen. III. 564, tollimur in caelum curvato gurgite, where Servius *Gurgite pro fluctu*. l. erecto fluctu. — 616. l. cursim. — 617 and 619. I do not know how to explain *gilionibus* and *gillone*. — 622. *culeus* is written on the margin by second hand. l. *culeus* . . . ex sparto in modum aeronis quae linebatur . . . homicidae . . . serpente . . . insuti mittebantur . . . mare . . . inter se qui odisse se dicuntur abinvicem, homo maioribus poenis afficiebatur; cf. De Vit and CULEUS.

D.

1 and 2. Cf. glosses cited by Hild. D 8n. and DANUS = Gk. *δάσος*. I think it may still be doubted whether *danus* was used for *danista* = *daveστής*. The original gloss may have been *danos: fenus id quod feneratur. danista: fenerator*; cf. Festus 68, 14, *danistae feneratores*. — 5. l. DRACONTIA. — 6. l. senex. — 7. l. a dapibus; cf. Hild. D 10 f. — 9. l. dammae; capreae; cf. 12 and Verg. Georg. III. 539. — 11. l. Dabir: oraculum: cf. De Vit, where the Hebrew word *Dabár* is said to signify *oraculum Dei*. — 12.

Cf. Amplon. 295, 10. *Dammam, genus ferae capreo similis*. — 13. 1. decalogum: decem verba legis. verba = λόγος; cf. De Vit, *Decalogia: decem praecepta domini*. — 16. 1. delibo; cf. Loewe G. N. 113. — 17. 1. lavit. — 18. 1. unctus; cf. Plac. 34, 2 and 6. — 22. Cf. Paul. 73, 10. *Deliquum apud Plautum significat minus* (cf. Cas. II. 2, 33); but here we should read *deliquium*; cf. Paul. 73, 9; but especially Serv. Aen. IV. 390, "Gellius Annalium *deliquium* solis et *delicionem* dicit quod Vergilius *defectus* solis." — 24. confusion of two glosses. Delenitus: depacatus, and delibutus (delivutus) or delitus: unctus. *Depacare* is not given by Lexx. Hild. D 98 gives *deliniti, placati*; so that perhaps we should read *deplacatus*. — 25. Cf. Loewe G. N. 150. — 25. 1. dilata: in longum. — 29. Perhaps for *debellata*: expugnata (cf. Ovid Met. IV. 604 and Hor. Od. I. 18, 8), although of course *debella* might be imperative. See also *Debellum* (= *Duellum*) *bellum vel pugna*, cited by De Vit. — 30. 1. dilabunt(ur?), for an active form of this verb I have found no evidence; but compare *labascit*, and Bod. *delabere, deficere, delabunt, deficiunt*. — 31 = 22. 35 (*e* in rasura, *i* above line). 1. deliberat. — 37. 1. dehiscens . . . ianus; cf. Verg. Aen. VI. 52. — 42. 1. destinatio. — 43. 1. destinata. — 44. Cf. Bod. *defeneravit*: ditavit and Prod. 380. — 45. 1. devinctissimum. — 48. Cf. Prod. 375 and 381, and Sittl. Archiv. I. p. 527. — 50. Cf. DECENTARIUS and DICENTARIUS. — 51. 1. deterrimum; cf. Serv. Georg. IV. 89. *peior a malo dicitur, deterior a meliore*. — 57. 1. dediticus . . . provincia . . . aliam tradit; but perhaps *daticius*; cf. Prod. 380. — 58. 1. inclinatus. — 59. Cf. DEFLO; for active *dedigno* see Harpers' and Georges. — 60. 1, detegit; cf. 104. — 63. 1. subiectus. — 64. Cf. Paul. 70, 5, *dedita, intelligitur valde data*. — 66. Cf. Paul. 71, 8, *devitare: valde vitare*; but here I think *devio* should be read. — 68. 1. dependendi. — 71. I am doubtful whether the MS. reads *deo* or *seo*; cf. Paul 65, 11, *depeculatus a pecore* dicitur. Qui enim *populum fraudat, peculatus poena tenetur*. — 72. 1. senex; the *e* above the line by second hand. — 73. 1. obstipuit. — 74. 1. luget. — 75. 1. dimicat. — 79. Neither *dementicus* (*dementicius*?) nor *amenticus* are given by Lexx. — 82. 1. ligatus. — 83. 1. defessus. — 84. 1. vellicare. — 87. 1. detrahens, vituperans. — 88. 1. detractat (*detractat*) valde tractat; cf. Hild. D 175 n., and Fronto ad. M. Caes. 3, 8; Paulus 74, 2. *detractare est male tractare*. — 91. 1. defluunt. — 92. 1. depascit . . . degustat. — 93. Ellis compares Ball, *defleta: plorata*; and suggests also very ingeniously, reading *desperata*, that *defleta* may be the negative of *fretus*. But compare the following glosses which I owe to him: Ball. *defretum quod defrudatur et quasi fraudem patiatur*; Ball. *defretum dictum eo quod coquendo areseat*; Bod. *defretum saepae passum*. De Vit gives *Defreta: desperata*. Gloss. ad. Att. Polypt. p. 58. Mai. *Defrictum vinum, vocatur, sapa ut in libro antiquo*. Gloss. MS. and Hild. D 61, *defretum, sapa, passum*. Although *defruta* (cf. Verg. Georg. IV. 269) was doubtless the earlier orthography, derived by Vaniček from *defruere* = *defervere*, yet the later spelling seems to have been *defreta* after the popular etymology, from *deserveo* (cf. Georges' Lex.). So Porphy. Hor. Carm. I. 14, 19, *freta dicuntur quod semper ferveant*. Nonius, 552, 18, quotes Varro, "*Sapam* appellabant quod de musto ad mediam partem decoxerant; *defrutum* (*defretum*, Codd.) si ex duabus partibus ad tertiam redegerant *deservefaciendo*." Possibly, therefore, we ought to read *de sa(pa) parata* for *disperata*. But what seems to me a more probable emendation is suggested by a note which I find in Lion's edition of Servius, Georg. IV. 269, 270, "*Burm. Defruta, vina decocta et defraudata proprio sapore*." *Desaporata* (cf. SAPORATUS) may have been used for *defraudata sapore* (compare the earlier use of *deargentare*), and would easily be corrupted into *desiperata, disperata* (see 185 *disipet*); but Ellis's explanation is much simpler. — 96. Cf. De Vit, *Deplendere: de pleno deducere*, and Hild. D 120, 1. *deplere: de pleno ducere* (or *deducere*. Hild. emends to *reducere*). — 97. 1. manifesta; cf. Ball, *depalata: manifesta*; cf. Prod. 44. — 98. Perhaps for *duellio*; cf. Prod. 384, but possibly an independent word, standing in the same relation to *debellare* as *duellio* to *duellare bellare*. — 99. 1. pigritia. — 101. cf. DENUS. — 103. Cf. Bod. *degeneris generi suo dissimilis*. — 107. 1. gluttit. — 108. 1. delevit; *tollit* must be perfect here (unless due to confusion with 102); cf. *tollisse*, Dig. XLVI. 4, 13, 4, and perhaps in Persius, 4, 2, where the editors say the present is used for perf. — 110. 1. decidit: cecidit; cf. Verg. Aen. V. 517. — 113. 1. denudat. — 116. 1. deicit. — 118. Cf. DIGLADIOR. — 119. 1. defunctorium; cf. Plac. 34, 3. — 120 refers to Vulgate use of *derivare* =

disperse. — **121.** l. demetam: praecidam. — **122.** l. divellit; cf. Hor. Ep. I. 10, 18, *divellit somnos cura*, where Acron compares Georg. III. 530, *nec somnos abruptet*. — **124.** l. conligavit. — **127.** Cf. Plac. 35, 9, *depudescem: impudentem*. — **128.** l. desaevit . . . ab; cf. Verg. Aen. X. 569, *sic toto Aenea desaevit*, etc., where Servius *autem hic valde saevit, alias saevire desinit*; see also Lucan V. 303. — **129.** l. valde. — **130.** l. non decet; so Plac. 33, 7. — **131.** Cf. DEDECORUS. — **132.** Cf. Bod. *delictus depulsus vel veruculatus* quod dicitur (the first part of which Loewe G. N. 115 shows to be for *delicus: depulsus*); Phill. *delictus verrucatus*, l. delectus(?): verruculatus (so Papias); cf. Columella, 7, 6, 2, Caper cui sub maxillis *binæ verruculae* collo dependent optimus habetur; cf. Palladius Nov. 13, 7, Sed caper *eligendus*, cui sub maxillis duae videntur pendere *verruculae*, etc. Loewe l. c. errs in emending *verruculatus* to *vernula* or *vernacellus*. — **133.** l. defaecatum. — **134.** Cf. DELUBRUM, Hild. D 104 n., Serv. Aen. II. 225, and IV. 56. l. in ingressu . . . aquae . . . a deluendo id est lavando, probably an abbreviation of a much longer gloss. — **135.** l. dimissus. — **137.** l. foedae formae. — **139.** l. dehiscit: aperit. — **140.** See above, p. 138. — **142.** l. depravatum. — **143.** Bod. *depsaces genus serpentum*; cf. Hild. D 262, perhaps the plural form was glossed here; cf. Luc. IX. 610, l. dipsades. — **144.** l. ignavus. — **145.** l. divulgat: publicat. — **147.** Cf. EVACUARE. — **150.** l. deierat. — **151.** Is *despirat* corrupt orthography for *desperat*, and has the form influenced the etymology, or shall we keep **de-spirat*? — **153.** l. decuncem: decem unciarum; cf. Hild. D 193, *Deuncem, decem uncias*. Buecheler Archiv. I. 108, quotes Agroeius (Keil VII. p. 110) *deuncem decem uncias dicimus, diuncem, undecim*, and shows that *deunx* was in regular use for *decunx* before 450. In Pers. V. 149, he thinks *deunces* is for *decunces*. — **154.** l. defetiscit: defricat; cf. De Vit under *Defatisco*. — **156.** l. delibat: praecipit (cf. PRAECERPTUS) degustat. — **158.** Cf. Bod. *defrutet. qui minuit quod frugi debuerat*. Perhaps *defruit* is to be kept despite this gloss and De Vit *defrudat, defraudat vel minuit*; cf. DEFRUO and DEFRUTUM. — **160.** *cessat* is also used for departing from the right way; cf. Lexx. — **161.** Probably for destitutus, cf. **164**; yet *desistere* is used in active sense. Apul. Met. 4. — **165.** *despicatis*, from *spica*, is confirmed by Bod. *despicatur, decolatur*. Ellis suggests = 'strained off,' and so cleared, but compare De Vit *Dispecatis: decoratis*, Gloss. Isid. Ball. *despicatus: apertus*. Du Cange gives *despicare, E spica educere, separare*. — **167.** l. with Bod. *decidium quod cito decidit*. — **168.** l. delationes. — **172:** Cf. above, p. 133. — **173.** l. despectus: contemptus. This enigmatical gloss is explained by Ball *Dina media potestas herbarum vis et possibilitas* nam in herbarum cura vis ipsa *dinamis* dicitur, unde et *dinamice nuncupatur* ubi eorum medicine scribuntur; cf. De Vit under *Dynamidia*, and in Lex. DYNAMIA. — **175.** Perhaps for *delatus: advectus* or? *adductus*. — **177.** Cf. Isidor. Or. I. 63, 1, *Ephemeris* namque appellatur *unius diei gestio*. Hoc apud nos *Diarium* vocatur. *Diarium* would therefore be the more correct reading. For the plural cf. Hild. D 201, *diaria: cotidiana salaria* and *Diaria: cibus unius diei*. — **180.** l. diiudicat. — **181.** l. destinat. — **183.** l. diffusus. — **185.** l. desidem. — **186.** l. desipit: sapere desinit. — **191.** l. diluculum. — **193.** Cf. De Vit *derivatorium, castellum ex quo aquae in diversas urbis partes derivantur*, and under *diribitarium*, and *divisitorium*. Ball *derivatorium: locus contubernii*. l. *diribitorium*; cf. De Vit and Hild. D 269 n. *contubernii* emended by Oehler to *Campi Martii* has not yet been explained. — **199.** l. deformis, from DIFORMIS to DIERMIS, only the dropping out of the O is necessary; cf. Loewe G. N. 151, "Num [as] chemus: turpis?" which seems to me highly improbable; cf. Mon. 6210. *deformem: turpem fedum*, and Beck p. 12, "inter *deforme* et *turpe*, *deforme* ad corpus refertur, *turpe* ad animum." — **202.** l. despectabilis (not given by Lex. = *despicabilis*) contemptibilis, which occurs in Donatus Phorm. 2, 3, 75, and elsewhere. — **205.** l. desistet. — **209.** l. disceptatur: litigat(ur). — **210.** Cf. DISCIPULOR. — **211.** l. diluvium. — **213.** l. non consentiens. — **214.** l. discretum. — **215.** l. diffugatum. — **216.** Cf. 199. — **217.** l. demolire. — **218.** Cf. 143. — **221.** Cf. Hierony. Ep. 28, ad Marcellum. Quidam *diapsalma* commutationem metri docuerunt esse, alii *pausationem spiritus*. l. *pausatio*. — **222.** l. consecratio. **223.** l. dissidet. — **226.** Cf. dyspnoea and dyspnoicus, here the adj. has taken place of noun. — **227.** Cf. Prod. 6 and 325, Mai. VI. 521, *Discerniculum ornamentum capitis virginis*. Amplon. 296, 73, *Discerniculum, ornamentum capitis virginis ex auro*, found in Lucilius XXX. 58, and Varro L. L. V. 129. Also called *discriminalis acus* by

Jerome; cf. Isid. Or. XIX. 31, 8, *Discriminalis capitis mulierum sunt vocata ex eo, quod caput auro discernant.* — 228. l. ordinat. — 229. l. derivat. — 231. Cf. 265. l. not digeritur, or disgregatur, but disicitur. Probably *disicitur* was written *dilecitur*, hence *dilegitur* and then *digegitur*; *g* for *i* as in *degerat*, 150. — 233. l. dirimere. — 234. l. partitür. — 236. l. *dissertationes*, or perhaps *discertationes*; cf. Georges s. v. — 241. Cf. Nonius 287, 9, *distrahare est vendere.* — 242. l. deuncem; cf. note on 153. — 243. l. dyscolus; cf. Loewe G. N. 107. — 244. Cf. DISPERNO. — 245. l. descriptio: dispositio vel sub licentia an abbreviation I think of a longer gloss; cf. Servius Aen. I. 159, *est in secessu topothesia est, id est fictus secundum poeticam licentiam locus . . . nam topographia est rei vera descriptio*, but Aen. I. 142, he says *sub poetica licentia*, for secundum p. l. — 246. l. virgis. cf. Ars Am. 2, 209, *distenta suis umbracula virgis.* — 250. Cf. 140. — 258. l. dives opum refers to Verg. Aen. I. 14. — 259. l. deversorium. — 260. Cf. Serv. Aen. I. 142, *Dicto citius . . . citius quam dici potest*, so emend. — 262. l. dissimiles; cf. 268. — 264. l. cottidianus. — 265. Two glosses confused, dissicere = disicere: dissipare and dissecare: in diversa secare. — 266. l. deriguit (cf. Verg. Aen. III. 259) rigidus . . . frigidus, perhaps *factus* is omitted. — 269. l. dissidentes. — 270. *Dispicatus* must be kept I think; cf. *spicatae faces*, which De Vit explains, *ligna multi fida: h. e. in usum facum in tenues particulas aristarum modo dissecta.* — 271. l. ditior: divitior. *doctus* is perhaps the beginning of another gloss. — 273. l. dissensio. — 275. l. dicitat. — 276. l. in longum. — 280. For capreus see Priscian (K. I. 113). — 283. l. ascia lapidaria, dolabra; cf. Hild. D 376. — 284. Cf. Hild. D 378 n. — 285. Cf. Bod. *dolopes milites vel duces grecorum*, Ball. *dolopes, pyrrhi milites*. Serv. Aen. VII. 664, *dolones, dolo est aut flagellum intra cuius virgam latet pugio, aut secundum Varronem ingens contus cum ferro brevissimo.* There is evidently some confusion with previous gloss. Perhaps Dolones: conti lati per manus; Dolopes: milites pyrrhi. Kaegi notes a *rasura* above the *n* of *fini*. — 286. l. Donusa; the MS. has *e*, but the alphabetical order requires *a*. — 288. l. Maeniana; cf. Festus 134, *Maeniana* appellata sunt a *Maenio* censore, qui primus in Foro ultra columnas tigna proiecit, quo ampliarentur superiora spectacula. Ampon. *superiores domus*; cf. De Vit. — 290. dumtaxant may have been in vulgar use. — 294. Cf. DUELLIUM. — 298. The abbreviation before VIII. I do not understand, but the VIII. may be due to some such grammatical gloss as we find Mai. VIII. 64 (Thesaurus), *bellum componitur hoc duellum, li et duellum lii et duorum bellum unde hic duellator ris et ille qui duellum peregit*, etc. — 299. Cf. Hild. D 394 n. — 300. Cf. Plac. 76, 21, *duellum enim dicitur quasi duorum bellum.*

E.

1. l. evangelium. — 2. l. edacitas, rasura in MS. = 7. — 3. comissatum for comissatur (tor); cf. Porphy. Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 92, *edax; vorax, gluto.* — 4. l. edacitas. — 6. l. ?futuri or praetoris decisio. — 7. Cf. Bod. *etacitas multae commestiones*, and Hild. E 10, l. edacitas: multitudo commestionis. — 10. l. edentat. — 11. l. effatur. — 13. l. effertur, or ecfertur, funus ducitur. — 14. Cf. Loewe G. N. 151, "*effica: adaperire (effeta glossae 'asbestos' quod non dubito quin verum sit, cum in interpretamento latere videatur pariendi vocabulum)*," but Hildebrand E 31 n. had already recognized in *effeta* the Hebrew *spheta*, which Du Cange explains by *adaperire*. — 15. l. ephemeris: cotidiana. — 17. Cf. EFFEMINO. — 20. l. efferebamur: superbiebamur. — 24. Cf. above, 14, Loewe G. N. 151, conjectures effecanda: despumanda. — 28. l. ephebi, adulescentes. — 29. l. imberbis. — 31. Cf. Mai. VI. 522, *egerate execrate*, and Phill. *egerare: spernere, detestari, execrare* read therefore eierate: execrate, or perhaps eierare: execrare. — 32. l. foras. — 33. l. aegre. — 34. Cf. 36. — 35. l. aeger, truncated gloss. — 38. l. elabi. — 39. l. helleborum; cf. De Vit under Sitri, "*Sitri pro veratro Anthim ep. ad Theud. 25. Elleborum herbam, quae latine dicitur veratrum. Monet Rose ad h. l. in cod. aliquo haberi. quem latini dicuntur sitri.*" — 40. See above, p. 134. — 42. l. Elisaei: Carthaginenses. For ilisica perhaps Elisisa is to be read with reference to Dido; cf. Serv. Aen. I. 340, Dido vero nomine *Elissa ante dicta est.* — 43. l. elicere. — 46. l. elevigata. — 47. l. Elysios: beatos nuncupabant. — 52. l. eluvies: liquor quidam de quo aliquid eluitur; cf. Hild. E 85. — 53. l. cuiuslibet rei; cf.

Hild. E 78. — 55. l. trahens. — 56. Cf. excudit, Verg. Aen. I. 174, and Hild. E 7. — 57. l. tormenti. — 61 and 63. l. miles veteranus qui iam complevit militiam; cf. Bod. *Emeritus miles veteranus qui iam complevit militiam quia mere* (l. merere) *militare dicitur*. The latter part of 63 belongs to 61, and is beneath it in the MS. — 64. l. refulsit. — 66. l. lucrum. — 67. l. Eumenidum; cf. 169. — 68. l. exaltatum est. — 71. Cf. Mai. VI. 522, *empyrius, locus super mare*, Bod. *emporium, locus supra mare*. Perhaps = empyrius: locus super aere, although in Bod. and in glosses cited by Hildebrand E 106 there is evident confusion with *emporium*. — 73. Cf. De Vit, *Empaectae*; ἐμπαῖκται *derisores Deorum et religionis*, with which *emphaticum* has become confused. — 74. l. empes vel empos; cf. IMPES and IMPOS, and Loewe G. N. 186 and 193. — 75. l. eminulis; cf. Varro R. R. 2, 5, *genibus eminulis*, 2, 9, *dentibus paulo eminulis*. — 76. l. ensitum = insitum. — 80. Cf. ἐγκρυφίας ἄρτος. l. subcinericius; cf. Ps. Aug. Sermon. 5, 1, 'fac subcinericius panes' (Genes. 18, 6) quod graece *encryphias* dicitur, *occultos* videlicet et absconditos indicans panes. — 84. l. enodat. — 87. ensicium = INSICIUM. — 90. For enucleatim see Georges. — 92. l. Aeolus. — 95. l. epitoma; this form for *epitome* is used by Cicero ad Att. 12, 5, 3. — 96. l. epitomarius (of which I have found no example in use) abbreviator. — 97. l. epigramma; cf. Bod. *epigramma: adbreuiatio scripturarum vel superscriptio titulis*. — 98. l. ephemeris: diurnum; the form *diurnis* seems due to the ending in *ephemeris*. — 99. l. rationes. — 100. l. epitaphium. — 101. l. epithalamium. — 103. l. epiphora. — 104. Cf. SCRIPULA. — 105. l. eous or eos: lux; cf. Plac. 37, 3, *Eous* est homo de oriente. *eos* aurora vel *lucifer*. Verg. Georg. I. 288, Aut cum sole novo terras inrorat *Eous*. — 106. l. superinspector. — 107. l. ebibit. — 109. Cf. EPHOD and Isid. Or. XIX. 20, 5, l. superhumeral . . . casulae . . . sacerdotes . . . gemmisque contextum quo soli pontifices utebantur. — 110. l. epichiremata. — 112. l. aequiperat, equidem may have got in from the preceding gloss, or stand for *equitem*, a mistaken etymology or possibly for *aequiter* = *aegre*. — 114. Hild. E 152 n., cites *ergata: vicinus aut operator and ergata: vicinus*. *vicinus* I do not understand; may it not be for *vicinus* = **officinus* or **officinus*? Compare these glosses given by De Vit, *Ergates*; ἐργάτης *operarius, opifex, opificium: ergasterium, oppificium*; gr. *ergastulum*. (A confusion with ἀγνῶτης is hardly possible.) — 115. l. e regione: eontra; cf. ECONTRA. — 117. l. Erinys. — 118. l. aeurumna; cf. 124. — 119. l. hermula. — 120. l. ἐρυσίβη. Du Cange gives *Erisibe: erugo vel rubigo messium*. Here there seems to be a corruption of *erugo* (aerugo) et *rubigo messium*. — 122. Cf. HERCISCO, probably refers to the phrase *familiae herciscundae*. — 125. Cf. Hild. E 150, *ergastulis: auris* (= duris) *operibus*. — 126. l. marmor; for fuller glosses see Prod. 147 and Plac. 37, 17. — 127. l. essedum: vehiculum. — 128. Cf. Prod. 403, where Loewe cites from Mai VI. 523 a, *Estridram: quam veteres canapum nominarunt*. According to De Vit, Gloss. Pap. has *estrida*; Loewe thinks *canapa* is to be read. *Caput*, unless a corruption of *canapum*, *Canopum*, is very obscure. I can only compare Serv. Aen. VI. 287, Sed latine *excetra* dicitur, quod uno caeso tria *capita* excrecebant, and Hesychius σκῆτη(?) κεφαλῇ. — 129. l. esitat. — 130. Cf. ESUS. — 131. l. essedarius . . . vehiculi. — 132. l. etesia. — 137. l. Tuscia. — 140. Cf. eugenius and εὐγενής. — 141. l. evomat; cf. Vulg. Levit. 18, 28. — 142. l. nobilitas. — 143. l. aevum; cf. 146. — 151. l. aeonas. — 154. Cf. Ball. *eulogium: divinum responsum*. Ellis says that an oracular response in verse may be referred to; cf. Mai VIII. 193, *Eulogium, testimonium vel cantus*. *Marcianus: mixtis eulogium modis coaequans*. — 155. ? Cf. εὐωχίας, l. delicias. — 157. Cf. 160, Paul. 77, *Evelatum eventilatum, unde velabra, quibus frumenta ventilantur*. Perhaps the meaning here assigned is influenced somewhat by 152; *evulsit* from *evello, expoliavit*; but why should not *evelatus* be the opposite of *velatus*? like *exoneratus, enodatus*; otherwise it would be easy to emend to *enudantur*. — 162. Cf. Gloss. Isid. *evadatur: reposcit, flagitat*. — 163. Probably due to a misunderstanding of a passage like Catul. LXIV. 391, Thyadas effusis *evantes* crinibus egit. *evantes* is explained as if *evanentes: fugientes*; Cf. above, 153, *evanuit: aufugit* and Gloss. Lat. Gr. *Evaneo: ἀφανίζομαι*. — 164. l. e vestigio. — 165. Cf. Amplon. 329, 49, *evitatus, perterritus vel occisus aut vita privatus*, of which this seems a corruption. — 169. l. Eumenidum. — 170. l. eucharistia. — 171. = heus. — 172. l. hostiarum. — 174. l. exhalat. — 175. Cf. Prod. 277, *exaedituat: excludit ab adytis*.

Loewe thinks *exaedituat* was read in Plaut. Trin. 1127. — 176. l. *exhaustis: evacuatis*. — 177. l. *examussum*; cf. Plac. 37, 13, *Examussum integre*, sine fraude, amussis enim dicitur regula vel mensura fabrilis. *ingredere* seems a corruption of *integre*. — 183. Cf. EXOMOLOGESIS. The dictionaries give no other form. — 186. l. *execrat: abominat*. — 188. l. *excubat*. — 190. Cf. INPROPERO, vulgar corruption of *improbro*. — 191. l. *ex(s)ors*, hereditate. — 193. l. *exilit*. — 194. l. *comestum*. — 195. l. *interposito*. — 197. l. *abstulit*. — 198. l. *exuviae: spolia quae occiso hoste tolluntur*. — 201. l. *sine consilio (alienus; cf. 258)*. Ellis suggests *agens*. — 202. l. *mortiferum, periculosum*. — 206. l. *exoletus: dissolutus*; cf. 280. — 207. l. *elevavit*. — 212. l. *credulitas*. — 214. l. *exserit (exerit; cf. 199)*. — 219. Cf. Schol. Juvenal III. 175, *Exordium, exordiarium* apud veteres in fine ludorum intrabat, etc. Cf. Loewe G. N. 84, note. — 220. l. *nobilis eminens (prae) ceteris*. — 221. l. *calamitas*. — 224. l. *locus subselliorum*, so Ball; cf. Plac. 39, 8, *exedra absis quaedam separata modicum quid aut a praetorio aut a palatio*. l. *absida saluatoria*; cf. De Vit. — 226. *explodita* I have not found in use. — 227. ? l. *exorta: nascentia*. — 231. Cf. 214. — 233. l. *expilatores: alienae hereditatis, subtractores* not in Lexx. — 234. Cf. above, p. 131. — 235. l. *exaestuat*. — 236. See above, p. 133. — 237. Cf. EXPERGIFICUS. — 239. l. *exsomnis (exomn.)*. — 240. *experimentandum* is supported by EXPERIMENTATUS. — 243. l. *ecit*; cf. Nonius 16, 1, *expectorare est extra pectus eiicere*. — 248. l. *expediat*. — 249. Neue recognizes an active form *experio*. — 250. l. *desideratum*. — 253. Perhaps *extruso* can be kept as freq. form. — 255. See above, p. 125. — 257. Cf. EXPRETO, found as yet in no author. — 259. l. *exagitat*; but there may be a confusion of two glosses, as e. g. *exacerbat: provocat*, and *examinat: explorat*. — 260. l. *cognoscam*. — 262. Cf. EXIMIETAS. — 268. l. *perficit*. — 272. l. *exempta*. — 276. l. *ex(s)erere*. — 278. l. *exilivit* or *exiluit*. — 280. l. *exoletus*; cf. 266. — 282. = *enormis*, but the form EXORMIS seems to have existed. — 285. Cf. EXCAVEO. — 286. *extestinum*, not in Lexx., is formed after analogy of *intestinum*. — 287. Cf. Paul. 80, 13, *exanclare: exhaurire*. — 288. Cf. ECSTASIS. — 290. *exvito* = *evito*; cf. De Vit, l. *devito*. — 291. Cf. Nonius 63, 17, *Fulguratores. Ut extispices et haruspices, ita hi fulgurum inspectores*. — 292. I think *excidium* = *exitium*; cf. Paul. 81, 6, *Exitium antiqui ponebant pro exitu; nunc exitium pessimum exitum dicimus*. Juvenal has preserved one of the formulas for divorce, Sat. VI. 146, "collige sarcinulas" dicit libertus, "et *exi*." Compare the expressions *domo egredi* and *vade foras*. See Brisson. De Formulis p. 723; cf. Seneca de Beneficiis III. 16, 2, *Maritorum annos suos computant et exeunt matrimonii causa, nubunt repudii*. This special use of *exire* supports *exitium*, of which probably Verrius Flaccus gave an example in this sense; but see 303, *excidium*, where, however, *separatio* may be due to a confusion of the two glosses. — 293. l. *exsinuat*; cf. Mai VI. 523, *exinuat, examplat, exaperit*. *exaperire* is very rare. De Vit cites Augustin. Conf. 2, 10, and Interp. Irenaei 2, Haeres. 19, 8. Paucker adds Aug. Cassiod. in ps. 36, 6, *fulgor Dei operum nostrorum qualitates exaperit*. *Examplat* (-iat? cf. *amplo* and *amplio*) would best suit the meaning here. — 294. Cf. Nonius 10, 10, *Illex et exlex est qui sine lege vivit*. — 295. l. *exedendus*. — 297. l. *ex(s)erte*; cf. Plac. 39, 12. — 298. l. *sublatis, complicitis* might be for *completis*; cf. *exemptis diebus*, etc.; but see Bod. *exemptus sublatus, exclusus, explicitus*. — 300. l. *exhaurit*. — 297. Cf. 301. — 302. Cf. 195. Bod. *exinteruallo*. — 304. Cf. EXPUNGO. — 306. l. *extentus*; the *c* of *extinctus* was probably not heard, so that *extentus* and *extintus* would have much the same sound; cf. Nonius 47, 3, *Exporrectum: extentum*. — 307. l. *ex(s)iliatus*. — 308. Cf. Isid. Or. X. 85, *extorris* quia *extra terram* suam est, quasi *exterris*. Sed proprie *extorris* cum vi expulsus sit, etc. — 309. l. *expertia*. — 310. *t* is deleted in MS. and *d* is written for *t*. I now see that the *um* of *extorsitum* (ñ MS.) is for *vel*, and that *proprium expulsus* is a repetition from 308, l. *extudit tundendo extorsit vel exclusit (excussit?)*; cf. Hild. E 333, *extudit, extundendo extorsit*.

F.

I. 1. favor . . laudis. — **2.** 1. facetus; notice that in **4** we have *eloquens*. — **4.** 1. habilis. — **5.** 1. facetia. — **6.** 1. facetiae: elegantia? — **11.** 1. facietor. — **13.** perhaps fastus; cf. Paul. 87, 19, *Fasti enim dies festi*. — **14.** 1. favet. — **16.** perhaps for *fastosus*, or originally the same gloss as Bod. *Fastus, superbiae contemptus*. — **19.** 1. fascinat . . decipit; cf. De Vit. — **20.** 1. Phalanx; cf. Serv. Aen. XI. 92, *Phalanx: lingua Macedonum legio*. — **23.** 1. phalerare. — **28.** 1. FALSILOQUAX. — **30.** 1. falarica. — **35.** Cf. Bod. *fescennina clausibiles vel vallationes*. De Vit, Lexicon, has **Fascemina clausibilis Vallatio circa claustra*. Gloss. Isid. n. 699, Fortasse leg. est, *fascemina* ut sit a *fascio* vel *fascio* unde *fascemina*; both *clausibilis* and *vallatio* are rare words. There may be a reference to Verg. Aen. VII. 695, *Hi Fescenninas acies* Aequosque Faliscos, *Hi Soracis habent arces* Flaviniacae arva, where the use of *acies* has given the editors much trouble, Peerlkamp proposing *Fescenninos colles*, and Hoffman *Fescenninos agros*. Gossrau proposes *arces* for *acies*. — **36.** Cf. FAVORIS Georges, Loewe G. N. 173 ff, and Stowasser, Archiv I. 440. — **37.** Cf. Bod. *fascinus: aspectus*, and Amplon. 332, 25, *fascinus aspectus honerosus*. 1. fascinus: aspectus onerosus = evil eye. — **40.** Cf. Bod. *faxo facio incendendo*. 1. fax: incendium. — **41.** 1. faciam; cf. Ball, *faxo faciam futuri temporis*. — **42.** probably for *funereae*; cf. De Vit. — **44.** 1. famedicus = famelicus; cf. Donat. Ter. Eun. II. 2, 29, *A fame et edendo dictus est quasi famedicus*. — **46.** Cf. Ball. *fana idolorum templa*. — **48.** ? Cf. De Vit under *famicus* and *flamminicus*. — **49.** 1. canentes. — **51.** cf. FALCIDIA. — **52.** 1. phaleras: adulatoria verba. — **53.** 1. feriendo (è in MS.); Serv. Aen. I. 123, *fatiscunt, abundanter aperiuntur*; cf. Plac. 48, 4. — **54.** 1. factiosus; cf. Bod. *factiosus falsus vel saepe faciens deceptor fallax*. (*fallaciosus* may have had some influence on this gloss, but it describes the character of a demagogue.) — **55.** Cf. HARIOLUS, 1. vates. — **57.** Cf. onerosus in **37**. — **58.** 1. Pharos. — **61.** 1. fasti. — **62.** Cf. **36**. — **64.** Cf. **67**, and De Vit; probably corruptions of some case of *fasti* taken from a commentary; but *fastes* may be for *fascas*. — **65.** 1. Pharisaei. — **69.** 1. femina. — **70.** 1. festivus: laetus; cf. Bod. *festivus, locosus compositus locundus, vel urbanus comptus*. — **71.** 1. femor..geniculum. — **72.** 1. fastidium. — **74.** cf. Bod. *Fau nihil vel subito*. — **77.** ? Cf. De Vit s. v. — **78.** 1. ventis siccis, so Bod.; cf. Val. Flac. 6, 665. — **80.** According to Kaegi *flagitium* in MS., Goetz *flagitium*. 1. libitum. — **81.** Notice confusion with *fragrantia*. — **82.** 1. flagrans; so Bod. — **84.** 1. flammea; cf. FLAMMEUM. — **86.** Cf. FLAMONIUM. — **87.** 1. rubeum. — **90.** So Bod.; cf. FLAMMEUS and FLAMMATUS. Bod. has also *flammoto irato*. — **92.** 1. physmata. — **99.** 1. flamen Martialis. — **100.** 1. Quirinalis . . . Quirini. — **102.** 1. copiosus. — **109.** Turpis belongs probably to another gloss, *foedus (fedus): turpis*; cf. **115** and **183**, or *fetidus: turpis*. — **113.** 1. ferox . . saevus. — **114.** 1. Phoenices. — **115.** 1. foedant. — **118.** For other inchoatives with factitive meaning see Prod. 362, and G. N. 143, and Sittl. Archiv, I, 496. Compare *efferascere*. — **122.** Bod. *ferire*. Although *feris* is found for *fers*, I am inclined to think *ferire* correct, and taken from some such passage as Plaut. Men. 177, *iam ferio foris?* M. *feri*. — **125.** De Vit cites from Hilarius in Psalm. 2, n. 20, *Si fuerint delicta vestra ut phoinicium*, where the Vulgate has *coccinum*. — **126.** ? Compare PROMUTUOR and Reichenauer Glossen, 454, *mutuo acceperam: inprutatū habebā*, and 756, *mutuare: inprutare*. Diez Altrömanische Glossare p. 37. "Impruntare ist vielleicht das älteste Zeugniß für das fr. *emprunter* das im alten Provenzalischen noch nicht erscheint; entstanden durch Proclise aus *in-promutuum*, indem sich der Accent in Verbum *impromutuare* verschob und *u* vor der Flexion wie gewöhnlich, z. B. in *batuere*, verschwand." — **127.** Cf. Paul. 92, 2, *Femur femoris, et femem feminis*, and Neue Formenlehre, I. 558 f. Various emendations suggest themselves. — **129.** 1. rem . . fiducia(m), i. e. velut fiduciam. — **130.** 1. fimum. — **132.** Cf. FISTULOR, and Prod. p. 386; Mart. Cap. 9, § 906, *fistula sibilatrix*. — **133.** 1. ficata. — **134.** Cf. **138.** 1. fidibus: chordae citharae; cf. Paul. 89, 16, *Fides genus citharae dicta, quod tantum inter se chordae eius, quantum inter homines fides concordet*; Nonius, 313, 25, *Fides chordae*, quoting Aen. VI. 120, where Servius, *Fidibusque canoris, bene sonantibus chordis*. — **135.** 1. figulus. — **138.** Probably for fidicina: citharoeda; cf. Hild. F, 129. — **139.** 1. PHILARGYRIA. — **140.** Cf. FIDICULAE; 1. laminae; see **147**. —

141. l. Phoebe; cf. Mon. 6210, *feba luna*, and Serv. Verg. Aen. X. 216, *Phoebe luna* sicut sol 'Phoebeus.' — **149.** Cf. Bod. *figmenta compositiones adinventiones vel similitudo humana*. — **151.** Cf. Verg. Aen. VII. 566, *medioque fragosus* Dat sonitum . . . *torrens*. — **154.** l. fiduciam habens. — **157.** l. frivola; cf. Paul. 90, 6, *Frivola* sunt proprie *vasa fictilia quassa*. Unde dicta verba *frivola*, quae minus sunt fide subnixae. Cf. **164** and **165.** — **159.** l. hasta. — **164.** l. frivolus. — **166.** l. focillat : reficit. — **172.** l. fota. — **175.** Cf. Isid. Or. XV. 7, 4, *fores* dicuntur quae *foras*, valvae quae intus revolvuntur; Serv. Aen. I. 449, *fores* proprie dicuntur quae *foras aperiuntur*. — **176.** l. formido. — **179.** l. phosphorus. — **180** ? l. FORMIDINES; cf. Bod. *formidines pinæ inligatae in quibus venatores cervos capiunt vel timores*, and Seneca de Ira, 2, 11, cum maximis ferarum greges *linea pinnis distincta* contineat et in *insidias agat*. — **184.** l. Phoebeus. — **185.** l. phocas; cf. Verg. Geor. IV. 395. — **187.** Cf. Charisius, 94, 21, *Forfices et forcipes et forcipes* quidam distinguunt ut *forcipes* sint sarcinatorum a faciendo, *forcipes* fabrorum, quod *ferrum calidum capiant*, etc.; Bod. *forceps, fabri quæ corruptæ forcipes dicitur ulcus vel cancer*; Ball, *forceps, forcipis fabri*, eo quod fortiter teneant, et *forceps ulcus aut cancer*. — **187.** l. futilem. — **189.** l. fore : futurum esse. — **193.** Cf. FOLIATUS, and Loewe, G. N. 107, who proposes *coliatum : curtatum*. The order of the letters would suggest *fornicatus*; but why not keep *foliatus*, shaped like a leaf, as *falcatus*, sickle-shaped? — **194.** l. amicitiae pactum. — **195.** See **186.** *forceps* was used of the claw of the crab, hence perhaps *cancer*, of which *ulcus* is an explanation; so Hild. F 205. But perhaps *cancer* is a corruption of *cancer*. — **197.** l. timidus. — **198.** Cf. Serv. Aen. VI. 631, *fornice arcu*. Cicero videt ad ipsum *fornicem Fabianum*; l. arcum triumphalem (plateae?). — **199.** l. parsimonia. — **204.** For continens substantiae = rei familiaris. — **206.** Cf. Ball, *frustra, sine causa inaniter*; Bod. *frustra, inaniter sine causa vel in vanum*. — **207.** l. fructurus. — **212.** l. vermiculus. — **215.** For an active form of *fungo*, see Neue II. 289. — **217.** l. foto; so Bod.; cf. Ball, *foto, fotum molliter amplexum sive calefactum*, and Verg. Aen. I. 692, where Servius *fotum, sublatum, complexum*. — **218.** l. munit : cf. Verg. Aen. IV. 247, Atlantis duri, caelum qui vertice fulcit, where Servius *fulcit, hoc est sustinet*. — **219.** l. funebre; cf. Paul. 93, 1, *funebres tibiae dicuntur cum quibus in funere canitur*, etc. — **220.** l. sublevatus. — **223.** l. fulgor; cf. Mart. Cap. II. 151, vel sideris cursu, vel *fulminis iaculo*; for *iacula* fem. cf. Appel, p. 60. — **226.** Perhaps for *fulgurat*, as we have Not. Tiron. p. 118 *fulgerat : infulgerat*, or it may be a verb formed from *fulgetra*; for *preemit* perhaps *praemicat* is to be read (cf. Min. Fel. Octav. 5, *rutilare fulgura, fulmina praemicare*), or *praevenit* (= *praeaeuit*, *u* for *a*, as frequently), which would be nearer the MS. reading, and the full gloss may have been *fulgetra : quod fulmen praevenit*, which would agree with Seneca, Q. N 2, 56, 1, *Heraclitus existimat fulgurationem* esse velut apud nos incipientium ignium conatus et primum flammam incertam modo intereuntem modo resurgentem. Haec antiqui *fulgetra* dicebant. Compare, however, Festus, 245, 22, *Peremptalia*, quae superiora fulgura ut † portenta peremunt, id est olunt †, and 214, 22, *peremptalia fulgura* Gracchus ait vocari quae superiora fulgura ut † portenta vi sua peremant, etc. — **227.** l. splendidum. — **228.** l. fumida. — **230.** l. rubra or rubea; cf. *fulvida : rubea* De Vit, and Bod. *fulvus : rufus, rubeus*. — **232.** Cf. Prod. 106 and De Vit; also in Bod. l. funda : rete; cf. Serv. Georg. I. 141, *funda, genus retis dictum a fundendo*, and Amplon. 333, 114, *Fundia : retia linea et fundibus*. — **235.** *f* is not in the MS., but torn off. — **237.** Cf. IMAGINARIUS; l. cadavere. — **239.** l. ministeria; but the spelling *misteria* is significant; cf. O. Fr. *mistier* — **240.** So Kaegi reads, but Goetz tribulationi; l. functio : tributorum exsolutio : cf. Forcellini, Lex. "Saepae in Cod. Justin. dicitur *functio tributorum pensitatio*;" and Bod. *Functio exsolutio tributorum vel possessio*. — **241.** l. terebras; cf. Georges. — **243.** l. solvimus. — **245.** Cf. *fundanus* and *fundarius* in Du Cange; l. fundos. — **248.** Cf. Verg. Aen. II. 407. — **249.** Cf. Paul. 84, 6, *Furum nigrum vel atrum*, and Serv. Aen. II. 18, and Georg. III. 407.

G.

1. *l. pillem* cf. Mai. VI. 525; *Galeram*; *palleum pastorale de iunco factum* where *pallium* is a corruption of *pilleum*. — 2. Cf. Isid. Or. VII. 5, 10, *Gabriel* Hebraice in linguam nostram convertitur *Fortitudo Dei*. — 3. Cf. Lagarde *Onomastica Sacra*, p. 58; *Galilaea volubilis sive transmigratio facta*. — 4. Cf. De Vit and CALAMAUCCUS; Du Cange gives *Camelaucum* as the correct form. — 5. Propinator for popinator; cf. Isid. XV. 2, 42, *Propina* Graecus sermo est, qui apud nos corrupte *popina* dicitur. — 8. I. GABBARAE, a name for mummies, the origin of which is obscure. — 9. Also given by Mai. VI. 525, and placed by Loewe G. N. 165 among the new words. — 10. I. *verbosa*. — 12. Cf. above p. 137. — 13. I. GAZOPHYLACIUM: divitiarum et tensauri (thesauri) custodia. — 15. I. GASTRIMARGIA, so Bod. — 16. *Galbanus* occurs Vulg. Sir. IV. 21; cf. Serv. Georg. III. 415, *Galbanum species est multis apta medicaminibus*; cf. Bod. *Galbaneus genus medicamenti vel pigmentum album*, where there is confusion with *Galbineus*. — 17. γάρων = garum. — 19. Cf. De Vit. *Gannium*; *taberna*; read with Ball *ganeo: tabernarius*. — 20. Ellis suggests *gaunacum*. Varro L. L. V. 35, speaks in the same chapter of *gaunacum* and *gausape*; cf. Not. Tiron, p. 158, *gausapum: gaunapum*, Gloss. Lat. Gr. *gausapa: Βαρβαρικὸν πάλλιον*, so that *gausapum* may have been the reading, but the alphabetical order favors *gaunacum*. — 21. I. genealogia, but the MS. has the dittography, and in 22 I have neglected to indicate that *ne* in *generaliter* is omitted and inserted in the margin, it is doubtful whether by first or second hand. — 25. I. *genitale*. — 27. I. *fatum decretum* with Bod.; cf. De Vit and Prod. 118, f. — 30. cf. 46, I. *gestatum: portatum*, so *r* is dropped before *t* in 36. — 32. I. *generationes*. — 33. I. *generositas*. — 35. I. with Bod. *gerula: nutrix conportatrix*; cf. Amplon. 335, 118, *gerula nutrix quae infantes portat*. — 38. I. *vigor*; cf. De Vit. — 40. I. *geniales lecti*; cf. Isid. Or. VIII. 11, 88, *Genium* autem dicunt, quod quasi vim habet omnium rerum gignendarum, seu a gignendis liberis, unde et *geniales lecti* dicebantur agentibus, qui novo marito sternebantur — 41? cf. Paul. 94, 10, *genuini dentes*, quod a *genis* dependent (perhaps *necis* is a corruption of *genis*); Bod. *genuinum nature initium id est insertum vel intimum densum* (I. dentium) *vel qui interius in ore hominis nascitur*; and Hild. G. 41 n. — At least two glosses are here confused, see Mai. VIII. 261, *genius: Deus naturae*, etc., *genuinus, naturalis*; *genuinus, deus maxillaris*; and Hild. G. 40 and 43, *geminum, naturae, initium idem insertum*. — 42. I. *adorationibus*. — 43. I. *supputandi*. — 44. I. *genulus: baiulus*. — 47. I. *Getae* . . . Thraces. — 49. Loewe, G. N. 248 ff., gives from different sources, *Anser: sclingit; anseres gliccire, vel sclingere; grinniunt anseres*; cf. Paul. 95, 5, *gingrive anserum vocis proprium est. Unde genus quoddam tibi arum exiguarum gingrinae*. Gloss. Philox., *Gingriunt: χήνες ἐβροῶσιν*, Hence read, *Gingriunt anseres*. — 50. Bod. *geniatus, genialis, gratus*; cf. GENIATUS. — 51. I. *genae: malae*; cf. Isid. Or. XI. 1, 43, *Genae sunt inferiores oculorum partes*, etc., and 44, *Malae sunt eminentes sub oculis partes*. — 52. I. *gerontocomium* . . . homines, for *propter* with abl., see Rönsch, 408. — 53. I. *pneumon*. — 54. The letter following *ext* is illegible. Both Kaegi and Goetz read *ext*, but Goetz thinks *t* may be *e*. I would read *et palaestra et auditorium magistrorum* . . . alterum ab *exe(rcendo)* or *exe(rcitio)*; cf. De Vit and Plac. 49, 4, *Gymnasia dicuntur loca, in quibus nudi homines exercentur, unde omnium prope artium exercitia gymnasia dicuntur*; and Isid. Or. XV. 2, 30, *Gymnasium generalis exercitiorum locus*. Tamen apud Athenas erat locus ubi disciebatur philosophia et sapientiae exercebatur studium. Nam γυμνάσιον Graece vocatur, quod Latine *exercitium* dicitur, hoc est meditatio. — 56. I. *gymnasia*; Cf. Isid. XV. 2, 40, speaking of balnea, *Haec et gymnasia dicuntur*, etc. Amplon. 334, 7, *Gymnassis: balneis*. — 58. I. *gorytus = corytos: pharetra*; cf. Serv. Aen. X. 169, *Coryti proprie sunt arcuum thecae*; dicitur tamen etiam sagittarum quas et *pharetras nominamus*. — 59. ? perhaps *gignit: generat*, and *gignitur: nascitur*, but what *praeluium* (*prae* in abbreviation MS.) stands for I am uncertain. — 60. I. *gymnasia*; a very confused gloss, probably from two or more glosses; cf. above 57, and Amplon. 334, 19, *Gymnicus agon: locus ubi leguntur diversae artes*, and glosses cited by De Vit. — 61. I. *gilvus: inter album et nigrum medius color*; cf. Loewe, G. N. 150,

Mai. VIII, 263, *gilvus color equi inter album et rufum quod et gilbus dicitur*, and Hild. G. 57. But Servius Georg. III. 81, *Gilvus autem est melinus color, multum autem ita legunt Albis et gilvo ut non album vel gilvum sed albo-gilvum vituperet*. Bod. *gilbus color medius inter album et rufum*. — 63. l. gratissimus. — 65. l. grandaeus: senex. — 68. l. graditur. — 69. l. grandi nato: ex nobili natus; cf. grandi alumno, Hor. Epod. XIII. 11. It can hardly be due to a misunderstanding of *grandis natu*. — 70. The et indicates that there has been a confusion of two glosses; cf. De Vit, *Gritmanus: praetor rusticus, praefectus pagorum*, and Du Cange, who gives "*Grietmanni et Grietania: praefectura voces Frisionibus familiares*." — 71. l. cremia: siccamina. — 72. l. gryphes. — 75. l. herbae. — 77. Cf. Verg. Aen. V. 40 with Servius' note. — 78. Cf. GRASSATOR. — 79. Cf. Bod. *grumulus ager tractus*, Mai. VI. 526, *grumulus agger*; Paul. 96, 16, *grumus: terrae collectio, minor tumulo*; Nonius 15, 18, *grumus dicitur agger: a congerie dictus; aggeratum* might be the participle, but perhaps for *agger tumulus*, cf. 74. — 80. l. gratuitum: gratis (?); cf. Bod. *gratuitum non venditum id est gratia datum*. — 84. l. gnavus. — 86. for *pressus*, see Philarg. Verg. Georg. III. 83, *neque satis diluti coloris, neque nimum pressi*; glauci in v. 82, he explains as *subviridis albo mixtus*. — 87. l. glebo, cf. Prod. 117, and Phill. *glebo dicitur ruricola stivarius*. — 88. l. gleba: caespes. — 89. l. globus. — 93. l. glossa, cf. Prod. 1 f. — 95. l. maiestas. — 96. l. acervat. — 97. l. glos: viri soror. — 98. l. Gnosia, cf. Verg. Aen. VI. 23. After *gl.* room is left for another gloss. — 99. l. humile tenebrosus. — 100. l. tabernarum. — 101. l. profundus.

H.

1. l. arundo. — 2. l. bibit. Hild. H 26 n. says, "*Pro implet quod ferri nequit, lege videt*," but he neglected to notice Nonius 319, 12, *Haurire* significat *exhaurire* vel *implere*, with examples from Lucretius and Lucilius; see also 14. — 5. l. has. — 8. l. oscitat. Bod. *halat oscitat sive olet*. — 9. l. gustata. — 10. ? = Hebrew *hato*, a sinner, suggested through Ellis by Neubauer. I had thought of (*H*)*aretalogus*, which in Gloss. Pap. is explained by *falsidicus*; cf. Juvenal XV. 16, *mendax aretalogus*. — 14. Cf. 2. — 17. l. habena . . . lororum. For *tenaculum* Lexx. cite only Terent. Maur. Praef. 29. — 18. l. anhelat. — 20. i. e. heros: vir fortis; herus: dominus; cf. 32. — 21. l. heri. — 22. Perhaps for *chaere χαίρε*: ave. Cf. Lucilius (p. 135 Müll.) *χαίρε*, inquam, Tite, etc., where two MSS. have *chere*; cf. also Martial V. 51, *Ave* Latinum *χαίρε* non potest Graecum. — 23. l. ebum. — 24. l. domina. — 25. Cf. Bod. *heliotropium nomen gemme vel flores herbe latine soliquia dicitur*. l. *heliotropium*: nomen gemmae et herbae, solisequia; cf. also *HEELIOTROPIUS*. — 28. l. haesitat. — 29. = ὄδωρ. — 30. l. hirsutum. — 31. l. hirudo. Helmreich Archiv I. 323 shows how *sanguisuga* supplanted *hirudo*. — 33. l. nobiles sunt; for the use of *dimitto* see Prod. 422, where a similar gloss is given from Cod. Leidensis 1918. — 34. l. eccui. — 35. l. morio. — 36. Cf. Prod. 431, *hostispices: ha-ruspices*, where also the form *histispices* is given from other glosses, but not *hestispices*. — 37. l. Erebi. — 38. l. heroum; cf. Mai. VI. 526, *heroes; antiqui*. — 39. l. eremum. — 40. Cf. above p. 133, Bod. *holitor: ortolanus, orticula*. — 41. l. herbidum. — 42. l. hymenaeum. Cf. Donat. Ter. Ad. V. 7, 7, *hymenaeum putant veluti hymnum vocari virginalium nuptiarum*. Probably *novum nuptus* comes from a fuller gloss. — 43. ? Cf. De Vit, *Herenicas: antiquas, heroicas*, Isid. (an *Hernicas*?) *Hernicus: durus; Hernicas: antiquas; Herpicus: antiquus; Heroica: antiqua; Heroici: antiqui*. — 44. l. Haemonia. — 45. Cf. De Vit and Ball *herma: castratio nec vir nec mulier*. — 47. l. haesit. — 51. Cf. Bod. *herculeus: eunuchus*, found also in numerous glossaries. Emend, *eculiatus = excoliatus*. Cf. Petron. 44, 14, *coleos habere*, Loewe G. N. 107, and EXCASTRATUS. — 52. l. eiulatus, he seems to be beginning of another gloss. — 53. l. haereses: sectae. — 54. l. ingemescentis. — 56. Cf. above 45 and Hild. H 42. — 59. l. comedentes. — 60. l. Hesperias. — 61. Cf. HEBRAEI in Onomasticon. Bod. *haebraeorum: transeuntium*. — 62. Cf. above p. 138. — 63. l. laude. — 66. l. hydromantes; cf. Serv. Aen. III. 359. — 68. Cf. Mai. VI. 537, *Hylidri: serpentes aquatici*, for ytri l. hydri. — 69. Cf. Bod. *hidroplasmus quas cantio componit organi*, and Mai. VI. 527, *Hydroplas-*

mus; qui cantionem componit organi. — 71. l. iliis. — 72. Perhaps for *bubulcus* or *subulcus*; cf. S 335; *subulcus*: pastor porcorum, for which *hyulcus* might be a hybrid formation (cf. ὑπόδλος). Compare Bod. *hulcus pastor*; Mai. VI. 526, *Hitticus* (also *Hiulcus*) *pastor*. — 72. l. hyacinthum: flos purpurea. — 74. o above a, l. unio; cf. Bod. *himo margarita preciosa*. — 75. *grassi* = *crassi* is intelligible as a gloss for *hirti*, cf. 85; but I do not understand *anni*. Perhaps there is some confusion with a gloss Hete (= ἥτη) *anni*, or with 122, *horne*: *huius anni*, or with *hippi*: *manni*. — 77. l. hippagus. — 78. Bod. *hicterici*: *ydropic*i, Phill. *hictci* (l. *hicterici*) *sunt ydropici vel elephantini, hictirim enim Greci vocant elephantiam*; cf. Isid. Or. IV. 8, 12, and 13. l. *icterici*: *hydropici*. — 83. l. *hisco* . . . *aperio*. — 84. Cf. Bod. *hyr vigil interpretator*; *hyr caldaico sermone latine vigil interpretator*. — 85. l. *setosa* . . . *plena* is perhaps an explanation of *fetosa*. — 86. l. *horridum*. — 87. l. *mimus*. — 88. l. *hymenaeos*; cf. Verg. Aen. I. 651. — 89. l. *hiulcum* . . . *aperiens* . . . *hians*. — 90. l. *hippagus* . . . *iumentaria*. — 91. Cf. Hild. H 61 n. — 92. l. *hiantes*. — 93. Cf. De Vit and Ball. *hystriones, qui gestus impudicarum feminarum exprimebant*. — 96. Cf. 101 and Isid. Or. XV. 1, 5, . . . *Hierusalem* quae postea a *Salomone Hierosolyma* quasi *Ierosolomonia* dicta est. . . . *Hierusalem* autem in nostro sermone *pacifica transfertur*. — 97. Perhaps *stellę septem* was first written; cf. Serv. Georg. I. 138, *Hae sunt in fronte tauri in formam Y literae. Unde etiam Yadas dici volunt. Has alii septem, alii quinque dicunt*, etc., hence read in modo Y literae. — 100. l. *hisco*: *miror*; but the active *miro* occurs in Reichenauer Glossen 566, *Stupebant: mirabant*. — 101. Cf. above 96. — 102. l. *historiographus*: *descriptor*. — 103. l. *hystrix*. — 106. l. *villosus*. — 107. l. *hiberna* . . . *calida* . . . *hiemem*. — 108. l. *memorialia*. — 109. Cf. 31. — 110. l. *hyaena* . . . *genus beluae*. — 111. l. *fissura*; cf. Bod. *hiatus: fissura vel apertio terrae, patefactio vel vorago*. — 112. l. *hybleus* . . . *floridum*. — 113. l. *frigus*. — 114. l. *desinere*. — 118. Two glosses confused, *hostiae*: *lustra* (or *hospitia*: *lustra*?) and *hospita*: *peregrina*. — 122. l. *horni*. — 124. Cf. 123, and Prod. 258. — 125. Cf. Prod. 339, l. *horti*; cf. Bod. *holitor horti vel olerum cultor*. — 127. l. *suadeo*. — 128. Cf. 124, l. *aequamentum*; cf. Nonius 3, 26, *Hostimentum est aequamentum*, etc. Unde et *hostire* dicitur . . . id est *aequa reddere*. — 129. l. *oscitans* . . . *spiritum halans*. — 130. l. *ironia* . . . *vituperare*. — 132. l. *vero*. — 133. l. *homuncio*. — 134. l. *honorat*. — 135. l. *homullus*. — 138. l. *mortalia*.

I.

2. l. *custos* — 4. l. *damnum*. — 8. Cf. Lagarde Onom. Sacra, p. 32, *Iabin intellegens vel sapiens*. — 9. l. *iactat*. — 10. Ball. *Iacturarius qui frequenter iacturam patitur*; cf. Loewe G. N. 166; l. *mortalitatem*. — 12. Cf. Ball. *iapex velox, agilis*; l. *Iapyx*. Confusion of two separate glosses. — 16. l. *Hieratica* (for *hieroglyphica*) *littera*. — 20. l. *splendor* . . . *ortum*; q. = *quae*, perhaps originally referred to *stella*. Cf. Serv. Aen. IV. 130 and Isid. Or. III. 70, 18, *Lucifer . . hic proprie et iubar dicitur eo quod iubas lucis effundat sed et splendor solis ac lunae et stellarum iubar vocatur*. — 24. l. *summitates*. — 29. l. *nuces*. — 30. Cf. Ball. *Iustitium luctus publicus vel publici iuris silentium*; l. *luctus publicus*. — 31. l. *iugum*: *servitutes*; cf. Bod. *Iugum servitutis servitus dominatio captivitatis*. — 33. Cf. Hild. I 14, *Icenisma, imago sine pectore*, but *sine pectore* makes good sense; perhaps *aut caput* is to be read; cf. Bod. *iconisma imago stigma vel figura imperatoris*. — 36. l. *identidem*; cf. Plac. L. G. 21, 22, *identidem idem ipsum*. — 39. l. *proprietas*. — 41. Cf. Isid. Or. VIII. 11, 14, *Quidam vero Latini ignorantes Graece imperite dicunt idolum ex dolo sumpsisse nomen, quod diabolus creaturae cultum divini nominis invexit*. — 45. l. *ignominia*. — 46. l. *ignobili*; cf. Verg. Aen. I. 149. — 59. l. *imbecilles*. — 60. l. *acerbum*. — 62. l. *barbis*. — 94. l. *in promptu*. — 66. l. *impopulabile*: *inlaesum*; cf. Hild. I 286. — 68. l. *impedim*. — 69. l. *ineruditus*. — 74. Probably in *burim*; cf. Ball. *imburim incurvatio* and *Imburim pars curva quae aratro iungitur*. It refers to Verg. Georg. I. 170, where Serv. *In burim, in curvaturam*, nam *buris* est *curvamentum aratri*, etc. — 85. Bod. *in procinctu*; cf. Serv. Georg. I. 170; Ball. *In procinctu in militia, in apparatu*. — 89. l. *immitis*. — 91. l. *in murice*; cf. Verg. Aen. V. 205. — 94. Probably for in *praecelsum*: in *excelsum*. — 95.

1. in praeceps. — 96. 1. impetrat. — 97. 1. implexa; cf. Ball. *incorporata*. — 97. Cf. 85. — 102. ? 1. investis imberbis; cf. Hild. I 301. — 104. 1. improvidus. — 110. 1. incola. — 111. 1. incolumis. — 118. 1. incestum. — 127. 1. incidit: secat; cf. Reichenauer Glossen 310, Seccabis: incidet (but perhaps for incidit in errorem). — 128. 1. incutit: incit. — 129. 1. incessunt. — 130. requisitio, given by Lex. as a. λ., must be here taken in the sense of examination of auspices. — 135. 1. nobilem. — 136. Cf. Serv. Georg. III. 371, *Cassibus i. e. retibus*. Hinc est quod et incassum dicimus i. e. sine causa quasi sine cassibus sine quibus venatio est inanis. — 138. 1. desertum; cf. Bod. *incelebre, desertum desolatum*. — 141. 1. proficiscere. — 152. Cf. Serv. Aen. XI. 651, *indefessa infatigabilis*. — 155. 1. index: significator. — 158. 1. dilationes; cf. Hild. I 160. — 161. 1. indutiae or indutias; cf. De Vit. — 164. Cf. Bod. *inermis: sine armis vel debilis*. — 165. 1. iners. — 169. 1. energumena: daemoniaca. — 170. Cf. *in excessu meo*, Vulg. Ps. 115, 2.; 1. excessu. — 174. 1. cenulis. — 175. 1. in impetu. — 177. 1. indidit. — 178. 1. aetas juvenalis quae dolorem . . . — 180. 1. doceri. — 182. 1. infitiis; cf. 212. — 184. 1. indigestum. — 186. 1. inexorabilis. — 187. Cf. Hild. I 163; 1. incrementum. Cf. Bod. *Indoles certe spei vel bonae naturae progenies incrementum vel origo in puero vel ingenium moris*. — 188. 1. inertia, perhaps confused with *energia*. — 190. 1. placet. — 191. 1. insatiabilis; cf. Verg. Aen. VIII. 559. — 192. Cf. Hild. I 68, and Ball. *inedia: fames vel ieiunium*; 1. inedia: fames, ieiunia. Goetz reads in MS. *geiunia*, but Kaegi as I have printed. — 193. 1. in extasi. Ball. has in *excessu mentis*; cf. 170. — 196. 1. infausta: infelicia. — 197. Cf. Hild. I 189 and Bod. *Infastus in honore positus vel qui ad sacra pertinent*; 1. in fastis: in honore. — 203. 1. inferaces: infructuosae; but perhaps *infetaces* can be kept; cf. Loewe G. N. 150. — 204. Ball. *Infrenis irreverens hoc est qui frenis non regitur ut Numide infreni*; cf. Serv. Aen. X. 750. — 206. 1. intulisti. — 207. 1. impulsor: persuasor; but see Loewe G. N. 151. — 208. 1. infulus. — 209. 1. infulae: vittae sacerdotales; cf. Ball. *Infule ornamenta dignitatum sive vittae gentilium sacerdotum*. — 211. Cf. 182. — 212. Cf. Bod. *Infitiiae: mendacia vel negotiationes* (1. negationes). — 213. Probably a confusion of two glosses; *infamare: crimen inferre* (211, infamis) and *infitiari: negare*. — 215. 1. fucatum. — 219. Cf. Paul. 112, 7, *infrequens appellatur miles, qui abest a fuitive a signis*. — 220. Cf. INFORMITAS; *incompositio* is not in Lexx. — 223. 1. ingluvie: gula; cf. Paul. 112, 2, *Ingluvies a gula dicta*, etc. — 225. Cf. Nonius, 322, 31, *Ingenium est naturalis sapientia*. — 227. 1. ingeminans . . . duplans. — 229. Confusion of two glosses, *ingluvies*: voragines, and *inluvies*: sordes; cf. 247 and Nonius, 126, 25, *Illuvies, sordes*. — 230. 1. fert. — 232. 1. ingruentes. — 235. Cf. Serv. Aen. IV. 41 f. — 236. 1. attonitus. *ut tentus* seems to be for *attentus* or *intentus*: cf. Serv. Aen. IV. 64, *inhians, intenta per sollicitudinem*. — 239. 1. iniit, inchoavit. — 240. 1. adversaria. — 241. 1. incit: inmittit; cf. 243. — 246. 1. illicit . . . suadet. — 248. 1. inlibata. — 250. 1. inletabilis. — 253. 1. illiciant . . . persuadent. — 256. 1. innexa; perhaps for *amplexa* we should read *implexa*. — 257. 1. innuba. — 262. 1. insperata. — 263. 1. INNORMIS. — 267. conditionis? Isid. Or. IX. 4, 37, has *Inquilini vocati quasi incolentes aliena*. *Non enim habent propriam sedem sed terra aliena inhabitant*; and in preceding paragraph, under *Coloni*, *Sunt enim aliunde venientes atque alienum agrum locatum colentes ac debentes conditionem genitili solo propter agri culturam sub dominio possessoris, pro eo quod iis locatus est fundus, so that there may be some connection with conditio or conductio*. — 269. Cf. Verg. Aen. III. 89, *Animis inlabere nostris*. *Inlabere* is explained as if it were an infinitive. — 270. Probably illicita voluptas to be read. — 272. 1. inlustres: nobiles. — 275. Cf. 245 and 253; 1. illiciant. — 278. 1. innixi; cf. De Vit. — 279. 1. viro. — 281. 1. innumerum: innumerabilem. — 282. 1. nutibus. — 285. 1. in horamate; cf. HORAMA. — 288. 1. inquires. — 297. 1. instigat. — 300. 1. inhaerens. — 303. 1. inridet. — 305. 1. quaerendum. — 306. 1. insignem; cf. Verg. Aen. I. 10. — 307. So Hild. I 347, where *invadere* is read for *evadere*. I still think *insultare* may have been the original reading. — 310. 1. inscitia. — 311. 1. inolevit . . . inhaesit. — 316. 1. insertabam. — 317. 1. instinctu dei. — 322. 1. renovat. — 326. 1. superpire, which was written *supervire* and then *supervivere*. — 328. 1. diffindere; cf. Hild. I 336. — 329. 1. intrinsecus: interius; repeated 335. — 331. Cf. Verg. Aen. III. 587. — 332. 1. interpolata; *revocata* is here used in the sense of *renovata*. — 336. 1. intriverat. *minuaverat* in sense of crumble into small pieces is supported by *minuatim*; cf. MINUO. — 340.

l. internosci: cognosci. — 342. l. interpolavit: interruptit. — 343. Is *interlinitus* a vulgar form from *interlinere*? Cf. De Vit. — 346. l. UNITIO. — 352. l. intercapedo; cf. Paul. III, 3. — 353. l. fide. — 354. l. integer: sanguine. — 355. l. interloquar. — 356. l. varieque. — 357. l. intemptant = intentant. — 358. l. minantur. — 360. ? Cf. Mai. VI. 529, *intermina: internuncia obiecta vel mediatrix*, and other glosses cited by Hild. I 385 n., who proposes to read *intermedia*. — 361. l. notum. — 365. l. interpolare: variegaré. — 366. The reading is doubtful, according to Goetz and Kaegi, and the emendation difficult. The first part of the gloss bears some resemblance to Hild. C 189, *Comminando, intemptando*, and the second part to Hild. I 378, *interlitus, intercessio verbi quando inter se oblitterantur*, the first words of which occur at about the same place on next page; see 382. — 367 = tempus inter primam et novissimam lunam; cf. Isid. Or. III. 54, *Interlunium lunae est tempus illud inter deficientem et nascentem lunam*. — 369. l. inter pocula. — 372. Cf. Mai. VI. 529, *Intrio: in fundo vel tute* (followed by *intristi: parasti*). I propose for *intrio, intero*; cf. Cato R. R. 156, 6, *infundito* in catinum, uti frigescat eo *interito*, etc., and Gloss. Pap. *Intereo: infundo; Interitum: infusum*. — 372. l. conector. — 376. Cf. 350. — 377. l. species. — 378. Cf. INTERLOCUTIO. — 380. l. internicionem. — 382. Cf. note on 366. *intercisio* seems to make better sense than *intercessio*. — 383. Perhaps for *invindicatum*. — 384. Cf. Paul. 368, 9. — 388. l. invenustus. — 391. l. in vestibulo: in ingressu. — 395. Cf. INVISOR. — 398. l. invisunt. — 399. l. adiri. — 401. l. irritum. — 403. l. stimulat. — 404. l. derisio. — 406. l. Ister Dacus; cf. Verg. Georg. II. 497, *Dacus ab Histro*. — 407. l. stromatis: commentariis scientiae; so Mai. VI. 546. — 408. The Isterum Danubium is written in fainter ink; the proper gloss for *Isaurum* seems to have fallen out. — 411. l. iterum atque iterum. — 414. l. itineris. — 415. l. Ituraeus; cf. Verg. Georg. II. 448. — 416. ? l. stromateus: opus varium seu lacinium (lacinia) varia diversitate contextum; cf. De Vit.

K.

1. Cf. Isid. Or. V. 33, 13, *Quidam autem Kalendas a colendo appellari extimabant*. — 2. l. chalybem. — 3. l. chalybs: furca. — 4. l. Charybdis. — 5. l. calones . . galearii; cf. De Vit and Hild. C 20 n. — 6. l. charadrius . . alba . . prima eius; cf. De Vit under Charadrus.

L.

3. l. FOCULARE. — 5. De Vit Lex. cites only one example of *Daemoniosus* from Rufin. 3, *Recognit* 3. — 6. Mai. VI. 530, has *Lacerna, stola vestis* and *Lacernum; stola vel vestis*. — 7. l. labitur. — 8. l. labos. — 10. l. carnes . . . gladiatorum. — 13. l. caeduntur (lapides); cf. Paul. II 18, 13, *Lapidicinae ubi exciduntur lapides*. — 16. l. debilem. — 17. Cf. TIGNARIUS. — 18. A confusion, I think, of two or more glosses, as e. g. *lagunculae: vasa ficilia* and *laterna id est lucerna*; but see 43, and Prod. 108 and 135. — 20. l. decipit. — 22. Cf. Verg. Aen. II. 551; l. serpentem. — 24. l. labefactare. — 26. l. bracciorum. — 27. l. stellae fulgentus; cf. Plac. 62, 21, *Lampenae, stellae quaedam sic dictae*. — 28. ? Perhaps for LACTARIS; cf. Nonius 16, 13, *Lactare est inducere vel mulcere, velle decipere*. — 30. ? Cf. LAMIA and Gr. λάμια = λάμια; see also Y 7, γῆνιx: animal quasi ad similitudinem *pardorum* quas alii *lamminas* dicunt. — 31. Cf. Serv. Aen. I. 686, *latex ab eo quod intra terrae venas lateat*. — 35. l. lator: portator. — 37. Cf. LAVERNA; l. filios alios seducit; cf. Hild. L 4 and 5. — 39. See 37. — 43. Cf. De Vit and Prod. 108. — 45. l. camerae. — 47. The MS. has nothing after Tornus, but empty space is left sufficient for ten letters. — 48. l. missoria. — 49. l. umbra; cf. De Vit, *Larva: umbra exerrans*, and *Larva: simulacrum*. — 50. l. labilis. — 52. Cf. Loewe G. N. 252, l. *lirantes*, so Mai. VI. 532; but cf. Mon. 6210, *laborat* per cincopen *larat* facit. — 55. l. LARUS . . . gavia (in marg. m. 2, add. after *guia orum* Goetz). — 57. ? Confusion of *luitur: solvitur*, and *labitur: cadit*. — 58. See above, p. 138. — 60. l. lapit . . . dolitat; cf. DOLITO; cf. Paul. II 18, 12, *Lapit: dolore afficit*, and Nonius 23, 7, *Lapit significat obdurefacit et lapidem facit*. — 61. Cf. LATOMUS, l. lapidum caesor. — 67. l. legio Martia: numerus. — 72. l.

caccabos aeneos. — 73. l. lictores. — 74. Cf. LECTICALIS, not found in any author; see Loewe G. N. 167. — 75. ? Seems to be a corruption of *Levisata genus armorum est*, Hild. L 110; cf. Prod. 45, *Levisata: de tunica* (l. tunica) *dicit militarium*; Leid. 67, F². — 76. seductrix is found in Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2. — 78. l. seductiones, persuasiones. — 80. Cf. 85 and 87. — 86. l. honestum. — 87. l. dulcedinem, decorem. — 90. Cf. De Vit Galen. MS. ad. Glauc. 1, 35, *Frigore et febre recedentibus sudor consequitur et leptopyria*. — 91. Cf. Verg. Aen. VI. 287. l. hydra. — 93. l. lethargus . . . comprimuntur aegri ad. — 94. l. levigabis: lenibis. — 95. l. corculum; cf. Isid. Or. VII. 9, 19, *Iudas Iacobi, qui alibi vocatur Lebbeus, figuratum nomen a corde, quod nos diminutive corculum possumus appellare. Ipse in alio evangelista Thaddaeus scribitur*, etc., hence l. Thaddaeus for deus. — 97. l. Lilyaeum: promontorium. — 99. Truncated; cf. Placid. 62, 2, *Libare est leviter aliquid contingere*, etc; Serv. Aen. I. 256, *libavit leviter tetigit*. — 100. ? Perhaps a corruption of Hebrew Nephilim, which occurs Gen. vi. 4, Numb. xiii. 33, and in the old version is rendered giants. In the revised version Nephilim is kept. — 101. = Liburna. — 102. l. Liburni: accolae Adriatici. — 103. l. libamina. — 105. l. libitina. — 106. Perhaps librat is to be read; *sicile* I do not understand, unless by some mistake *libra* was glossed as *sicel*. Cf. Isid. Or. XVI. 25, 18, or it may be for Siciliae and belong to 97; so Bod. has *lilibeum urbs siciliae ā* (aut ?) *promontorium Sycciliae*. — 107. l. liberalis. — 108. l. aequant. — 109. Cf. 105, l. conduntur. — 113. l. venditio. — 114. Cf. LICESSIT. — 115. l. licitatio. — 116. l. pretio. — 117. l. apparitor; cf. above, 73. — 118. ? So Mai. VI. 521, but *quibus multa licent*. — 119. l. promissio. — 121. l. Lyaeum. — 122. Cf. Loewe G. N. 217, l. argutus. — 123. l. provincia . . . Mediolanum. — 125. Servius however commenting on Ecl. II. 18, *Alba ligustra*, says, *Ligustrum autem flos est candidus*. — 126. l. limes: finis terminus. — 130. l. limis . . . obliquis; cf. Paul. 116, 1, *limis obliquus id est transversus*; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 53, *ego limis specto*, where Eugraphius, "*Quidam intelligunt limis obliquis Alii intelligunt limis oculis paululum tortis*." — 131. *fantasticus* is here used for *fanaticus*. — 132. l. limbus. — 133. l. lychni. — 135. l. liquuntur. — 136. Cf. *maculose tegmine lyncis*, Verg. Aen. I. 323. — 138. for this use of *dimittit* see Prod. 422. — 141. l. cytharae. 143. l. lethargus. — 144. l. litat: immolat. — 145. l. lituus. — 148. Cf. above, p. 131. — 152. l. longaevi. — 153. Cf. Verg. Aen. II. 697. — 154. *logion* is written on the margin by second hand. Cf. Isid. Or. XIX. 21, 6, *Logion quod Latine dicitur rationale, pannus duplex ex auro et quatuor textus coloribus cui intexti erant xii. pretiosi lapides. Hic pannus superhumerali contra pectus pontificis annectebatur*. — 158. l. minime. — 160. l. erogationes quae; cf. De Vit, and Paulus, 119, 6 and 8, *lucaris: pecunia quae in luco erat data. Lucar appellatur aes quod ex lucis captatur*. — 163. incubi = Panis; cf. P 74, Pan: ingibus; see 174. — 165. l. quinquennium. — 168. Left incomplete; cf. Ball. *luterus cantari vel aquarii sed cantarus graecum nomen est*. — 169. l. Luculleum. — 170. l. lucem apparet. — 172. l. elabescens not in Lexx. — 174. l. dicitur (Lupercus). — 175. l. sordidum. — 176. For diluvius m. see Appel p. 85. — 178. l. luscina: avis. — 180. l. torvo; cf. Verg. Aen. III. 677. ? *diro hae* (according to Goetz *hac* not *hae* in MS.). — 182. Emend from Isid. Or. VII. 9, 23, *Lucas ipse est consurgens, sive ipse elevans eo quod elevarit praedicationem Evangelii post alios*.

M.

1. Cf. Mai. VI. 532, *macte: magis autem*, evidently a corruption of *magis aucte*. So Servius Aen. IX. 641, *macte; magis aucte, affectate gloria. Aut tam* seems to be a corruption of *autem*; cf. De Vit. — 3. l. Macetae. — 4. l. pastorum. — 7. Cf. MAGNES. — 9. l. Punicum. — 10. = *μαλακία*; cf. MALACIA. — 11. l. mala gramina; cf. Bod. *mala gramina, noxias herbas venenatas*. — 12. l. Maiae sacrificabant; cf. Prod. 377. — 13. cf. MANUA. — 15. l. comesta. — 16. l. mandimus: comedimus. — 19. l. animae. — 20. l. numerus. — 21. l. manipuli (for *mapuli*) . . . cruniorum . . . capiantur. — 22. *manuale* here in the sense of napkin. *Orarium* is used by Lucilius in this sense. — 23. Cf. Hild. M 54; *manicat per manum tenet vel a mane surgit*. There probably was a verb formed from *manicae*, as we have *manicarius*. Otherwise we might suppose *mancipat* to have been

confused with *manicat*. — 25. l. manu-capta, evidently in connection with preceding gloss. — 28. l. Mavortia . . . pugnam pertinent. — 30. Cf. Paul. 125, 9, *maculenti, macie tenuati*. — 32. l. pollutus. — 33. l. casae; cf. Paul. 147, 16, *mapalia casae Poenicae appellantur*, etc. — 36. l. animi. — 37. l. malleator: faber ferri. — 38. l. machinationes commenta astutiae. — 39. l. illuminatrix. — 40. l. saccellum. — 41. l. libri. — 42. l. mastigia . . . servus. — 43. l. matris. — 46. l. manens. — 47. Cf. MARANATHA. — 48. De Vit cites Margalet (unum ex XII. signis astronomicis), Virgil. Gramm. p. 115, Mai. — 50. l. martyrium. — 51. l. murrina. — 52. l. mastigiae: taureae. — 53. Cf. De Vit, *matius: tristis et mactum est; humectum est, emollitum infectum. Matius* occurs in Petronius in sense of intoxicated. Perhaps there has been some confusion with *maestus: tristis*. — 54. l. matrimus: matris. — 56. ? perhaps for *mavissem: magis voluissem*. — 57. Cf. Isid. Or. VII. 9, 22, *Marcus, excelsus mandato*, utique propter Evangelium altissimi, quod praedicavit. — 59. l. melos: dulcis. — 60. l. meditullium; cf. Plac. 65, 1. — 61. l. pellis ovina simplex, qua monachi utuntur, ex uno latere (dependens); cf. MELOTE and Amplon. 349, 19, *merotis: pellis simplex ex uno latere dependens*. — 63. l. metator: arbiter, locator; cf. Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 8, *tempus arbiter et metator initii et finis*. — 64. Cf. MELOPOEUS; l. factor. — 66. l. decurrit. — 67. l. menstruum. — 68. l. Maenalias(os): cf. Verg. Ecl. VIII. 21, *Incipe Maenalias*. — 69. l. tabernarum . . . committuntur. — 70. l. animo. — 71. l. mergit. — 73. l. commercia. — 74. Kaegi reads *Bahe*. Emend Maenades: Bacchae; pars seems not to belong here. — 75. ? l. mergites: fascies spicarum; cf. Ball. *mergites: spicarum fascies*, Serv. G. II. 517, *Manipulos spicarum mergites dicimus*; cf. Mergae. — 76. l. myrmex. — 78. l. balneator; cf. Porph. Hor. Ep. I. 14, 14, *mediastinus Incola mediae civitatis: an in officio balneatoris mediastinus*; see also Porph. Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 35. — 80. l. me ita Castor: sit (siet) Castor; cf. Paul. 125, 4; *mecastor et mehercules iusiurandum erat, quasi diceretur, ita me Castor, ita me Hercules, ut subaudiatur, iuret*. — 81. Cf. Prod. 397. — 82. Cf. Amplon. 351, 114 and 115, *melops, dulcissonus: melopeum, dulce compositum*. — 83. l. Commodus; cf. Lamprid. Commod. 11, *Menses quoque in honorem eius pro Augusto Commodum, pro Septembri Herculem*, etc., *adulatores vocabant*. — 84. l. fustes; cf. Paul. 124, 1, *Mergae furculae quibus acervi frugum fiunt*, etc., and Hild. M 118; Bod. *merges: fustes cum quibus menses colliguntur*. — 85. Cf. 82 and 64. — 87. l. Micipsa: vir (?); cf. Bod. *Micipsa nomen est regis*. — 88. l. assidue. — 90. Cf. MINICIUS. — 92. l. gestae. 93. Cf. Serv. Aen. IV. 88, *minae, eminentiae murorum*. — 96. l. μυρμηκίας (cf. myrmecias and myrmecium), verrucas. — 97. l. praefiguratum. — 98. l. miscellaneum: COMMIXTICIUM. — 99. l. missile. — 101. l. perturbantur. — 102. l. cetera parte (or ceteras partes) . . . suscepisse. — 104. l. exivit. — 105. l. dimittit. — 107. l. palea minuta, so Hild. M 127. — 108. l. myoparo = μυονάρων: naviculas capha piratarum. — 109. Cf. Isid. Or. VII. 5, 12, *Michael interpretatur, quis ut Deus?* — 110. l. modificata. — 111. l. modulatio: dulcedo. — 114. l. omnis illicitus concubitus, which seems to have been used as a neuter. — 120. l. placat. — 121. l. Molossi: canes. — 122. l. cogitationes. — 127. l. iumento . . . ducitur; cf. De Vit. — 128. l. uxoris. — 130. l. monumentis. — 132. l. stilus in MOMENTANA; cf. MOMENTUM. — 134. l. mulierum . . . eorum; cf. Gloss. Pap., *Munilia pectoralia eorum vel ornamenta in cervice mulierum*; cf. Paul. 139, 9, *monile et mulierum ornatus et eorum propendens a collo*. — 138. Cf. MONOCEROS; l. quadrupes. — 139. l. munimenta; cf. 153. — 141. l. delectat. — 142. l. mulctra . . . mulgetur. — 143. Cf. Plac. 65, 18, *mulcator corporis, qui corpora afficit vel cruciat*. — 144. l. molossus. — 145. l. caedit. — 148. l. sermonis. — 149. ? mulceo, see 150. — 150. l. mulciber; cf. Paul. 144, 2, *Mulciber Vulcanus a molliendo scilicet ferro dictus. Mulcere enim mollire sive lenire est*. — 151. l. mulceat; cf. Prod. 421. — 154. *firmitas* perhaps goes with preceding gloss. — 156. l. caelum, but Isid. Or. XIII. 1, 1, *mundus est caelum et terra et mare*, etc. — 157. l. cum muris. — 159. ? l. acceptis; cf. Plac. 66, 4, *municipes, curialium maiores ex eo quod munera fisci idem accipiant*, and Isid. Or. IX. 3, 21, "*Dicitur princeps a capiendi significatione, quod primum capiat, sicut municeps ab eo quod munia capiat.*" *Princeps primus* is a corruption, I think, of some such explanation; compare, however, Bod. *municipes; princeps primus vel acceptor muneris*. — 162. ? l. liberalitas = *liberali(ber)tas*. — 163. confusion of two glosses *monumenta: testimonia*

and *moenium* : *murorum*. — 164. l. *munitura* (= apron) : *praecinctorium*. — 165. l. *munimen* . . . *munitione*; cf. Isid. XV. 9, 1, *munimen vel munimentum dictum quod manu est factum*. — 166. l. *officia*; cf. Isid. Or. XV. 2, 10. — 168. l. *quae*. — 169. Confusion of two glosses, *myricae* : *frutices virgulta* and *murice* : *saxa acuta in montibus* (cf. Verg. Aen. V. 205 and Ecl. VIII. 54). — 170 = 173. — 171. l. *mausoleum*. — 172. Cf. Paul. 144, 14, *missare murmurare*; Ennius . . . *vulgo vero pro tacere dicitur*. — 173. Cf. Prod. 106, 121, and De Vit. — 174. Cf. Prod. 420; l. *soricum*. — 175. l. *muscipula*. — 176. l. *murgiso* : *murmurator* (*morator* ?); cf. Paul. 144, 11, *murgisonem dixerunt a mora et decisione*, Plac. 66, 18, *murgiso, irrisor, illusor*, and Hild. M 226. — 177. l. *mussitat*. — 178. Confusion of two glosses, *mollitum* : *placidum*, and *mutilat* : *violat*, Hildebrand M 230 cites Mai. VI. 533, *mollitat* : *placitum violat*, and adds, "ubi quid pro *placidum* legendum sit non habeo;" *mollitum* was probably first corrupted to *mutilum*, and then perhaps to *mutilum*. — 179. l. *imminuo* . . . *saucio*. — 181. Cf. Prod. 283 and De Vit.

N.

1. ? Possibly an explanation of Hebrew proper name *Nabo* or *Nabau*; cf. Lagarde, Onom. Sacra p. 50, *Nabo sessio vel superveniens*. Were it not for the alphabetical order, one might conjecture *nullo* : *rescindo*. De Vit cites *nullo*, as *nullum facio, muto*. — 3. Cf. Paul. 167, 7, *nancitor nactus erit* (so Müller, but the MSS. *nasciscitur*. Müller adds, *Fuit fortasse NANXSITOR*). — 5. l. *navarchus* : *navis*. — 6. l. *navalia* . . . *naves*. — 8. l. *studiose* . . . *utiliter*. — 10. l. *psalterium*. — 11. Cf. Hild. N 6. — 13. l. *nautica*. — 14. Perhaps for *navita* : *nauta* : l. *navus* : *obsequens* (*veritatis*), so Bod. in a long gloss. — 15. l. *navem*. — 16. l. *vigilans*; cf. Hild. N 4. — 17. l. *strenue agit*; cf. Prod. 344. — 18 ? *naucerus* or *naupagus*; cf. De Vit, *Navaretius* : *navargus navis magister a navis et Argus, secundum Papiam*, Gloss. Joh. de Janua. Gloss. Isid. *Nauregus* : *navaretius, naupicus* : *navis factor*. Gloss. Pap. *Naupicus* : *navis pater, nauregus et naurigus* : *navis princeps*. — 19. l. *officium*. — 21. l. *navat operam* : *dat operam*. — 22 and 24 belong together; the full gloss was, I think, *navis* : *serpens epicenon est, or natrice* : (*epicenon est*. Cf. H 110, *hiena* : *epicenon est gens belue*. — 25 and 26 should be printed as one gloss; l. *nardum pisticum* : *nardum fidelem*; cf. Hieronym. praef. in XII. Prophet. *nardum pisticum* : *id est unguentum fidelissimum*. — 27. A second hand has repeated the gloss, *narrat* : *nuntiat*, at the bottom of page. — 28. Cf. De Vit; l. *vita*. — 32. l. *amicitiae*. — 34. l. *iniuria*. — 35. Two glosses confused, *Necromanticus* : *evocator umbrarum*, and *Necromantia* : *mortuorum divinatio*. — 36. l. *nenias*. — 37. l. *nequam*. — 40. l. *novilunium*, *Kalendae*. — 41. l. *neophytus*. — 47. l. *sed et*. — 48. l. *naevum*. — 54. Cf. 35; l. *anima* . . . *mortuorum*. — 57. ? perhaps for *nefaria* : *crudelis, inloquenda*; cf. *indicendum* ἀλεκτρος, Gloss. Philox. — 58. l. *nequaquam* : *nullo modo*. — 61. l. *prodigus*. — 62. l. *neoterici*. — 67. l. *neverant* : *filaverant*. — 71. l. *necando*. — 72. Cf. Festus, 177, 7, *Nictare et oculorum et aliorum membrorum nisu saepe aliquid conari*, etc.; Nonius, 440, 26, . . . *nictare oculorum significantiam esse decreverint*; *oculorum* may be due to some such statement. It is of course easy to amend to *oculos frequenter aperire (et claudere)*. — 73. l. *nycticorax*. — 75. l. *scorpius*; cf. Paul. 164; Fest. 165, and Placid. 70, 13. — 76. l. *nivarius* : *splendidus*; cf. Prod. 427. — 77. Cf. Prod. 16, and Festus, 177 a, 16; l. *nictit canis*, etc. — 78. l. *vento*. — 82. l. *nymphaticus* : *arrepticus*; cf. *lymphaticus*. — 83. l. *candidus*. — 86. See above, p. 130. — 89. l. *morio*; cf. Prod. 19, for numerous similar glosses. — 91. = *nempe*. — 94. l. *dubio*. — 95. l. **nictura* : *gannitura*; cf. 77, or perhaps *natura* : *genitura*. — 97. l. *Nilicola*. — 98. l. *nympha*; cf. Amplon. 355, 22, *nimpha virga caelestis vel numen aequa* (l. *aqua*). — 99. l. *nitens* : *incumbens*; *nitens* : *splendidus*. — 100. l. *nitelae*. — 104. l. *nympha*. — 107. l. *nosocomium*. — 110. Cf. Verg. Aen. III. 268. — 111. l. *adulterio*. — 113. l. *nihilo setius* : *nihilo minus*. — 115. l. *noctiluca*. — 118. l. *tergiversator*. — 119. l. *umida* (the *u* is corrected from *o* in MS.). cf. Verg. Aen. II. 8. — 120. l. *putativum*; cf. De Vit. — 121. l. *nomenclator*; cf. Prod. 404. — 128. l. *maiestas*. — 133. Cf. above, p. 130; l. *nuscitiosus* . . . *vespere*. — 136. l. *nummularius* : *praerogator* may perhaps be kept, as *praerogare* is used in the sense of pay beforehand; otherwise

read PROROGATOR. — 137. Cf. Amplon. 354, 80, *nummisca*, *nummi percussura calatae*; l. percussura (referring to the stamp), denarius; so Bod. *nummista: figura quae in nummo fit vel nummi percussura id est denarium alii solidum dicunt.* — 140. l. noverca.

O.

8. l. oppositiones; cf. Serv. Georg. IV. 422, 'Obice; obiectione. — 10. l. obesus. — 11. l. scrupulum. — 12 and 13 = 7, added by second hand; cf. Mon. 6210, *obicem oppositionem obices repagule balbe* = repagula valvae. — 14. l. obit. — 19. l. ovans. — 20. l. opugnatus. — 21. l. opponit. — 24. l. oblimat, in this sense apparently connected with *limare*, *lima*, in sense of clean off. Cf. Acron. Hor. S. I. 2, 62, *Oblimare, delere, consumere, tractum a lima qua fabri utuntur, aut certe a limo ut sit obducere, ut dicimus quaedam limo obducta, peritisse*; see Hild. O 21. — 26. offerata, late Latin; cf. *offeror* and *offeritorium*. — 27. l. oblitterata. — 30. l. obnoxius, so 31 and 32, *humilis*; cf. Hild. O 30. — 33. l. obnubit; obtegit; cf. Paul. 184, 4, *obnubit, caput operit*. — 34. l. obnubere; cf. Hild. O 31. — 37. l. obstipum. — 38. l. obstupida; cf. Plaut. Mil. 1254, *Quid astitisti obstupida?* — 39. l. obsoletatus; inquinatus. — 41. l. deprecatur. — 42. l. desperatus. — 43. l. obsoletus; sordidus. — 44. l. obsecundat. — 45. l. foedissimum. — 48. l. praecisa. — 49. l. obtorpuit; infigridavit. — 50. l. obtensus; obcaecatus. — 51. l. obtendentes. — 53. l. immobilis. — 56. l. obnitens. — 57. l. obnubit, here glossed as if *obnupsit*. — 59. l. obnubit; operit; cf. 33. — 60. l. obnuptus. — 61. ? Perhaps two glosses confused, obruto; oblitto; and obruito; obterito. — 63. l. impedit. — 65. ? Cf. De Vit; Mai. VI. 536, *Obisallagis: Marsusus* (Mai. adnotat "Isid. *Obsillas: marsus pro psillus: marsus*"); see Aulus Gellius, XVI. 11, 1, for the connection between Psylli and Marsi. Amplon. 357, 116, *Obsillages: marsus*. A clue to the correct reading may perhaps be found in Isid. Or. IX. 2, 88, *Marsos autem Graeci Uscos vocant quasi ὀφιοειχῶν quod multos serpentes habent*. See also Gloss. Lat. Gr. Marsae: ἀσπίδοθῆραι, ὀφιοειχῆραι. Professor Gildersleeve has suggested ΟΦΙΟΜΑΧΟΣ, Φ being read as Ψ and Μ as ΛΛ. — 87. l. occuluit. — 88. Cf. 91. — 89. l. HODOEPORICON; cf. Vita Persii, et ὁδοιπορικῶν librum unum. — 94. l. tabani. — 95. l. ministerium. — 96. Cf. Festus, 242, b. 26, *Antiqui autem offam vocabant abscisum globi forma, ut manu glomeratam pultem*; l. rotunda. — 97. Cf. Hild. O 93, and Beck, p. 64, *inficit qui colorem mutat quasi qui lanam tingit, officit qui nocet*. But cf. Plac. 73, 3, *offuciarum, dictum ab offucando quod est 'furtim colorare'*. Hence perhaps there is some confusion with a gloss, *offucat: colorat, tinguit*. — 100. l. olitores. — 103. l. oblimat; cf. 24. — 104. l. cyni; cf. 106. — 105. OLITANA formed from *olim*. — 109. l. holographum. — 110. l. homilia. — 111. Formed like *magnopere*; see above, p. 134. — 112. l. omina; cf. 117. — 114. l. homousion. — 115. l. homoeusion; cf. Isid. Or. VII. 2, 14, *Omousios Patri ab unitate substantiae appellatur*. Substantia enim vel essentia Graece οὐσία dicitur ὁμῶς unus. Utrumque ergo coniunctum sonat *una substantia*, and 16, *Omoeusios similis substantiae*, etc.; l. substantiae. — 116. Cf. De Vit, and Hild. O 108. — 117. Cf. Mai. VII. 571, *omentrum: auguria maiora*. — 119. l. onustum: gravosum; cf. 124, and Loewe G. N. 166. — 120. l. onyx. — 121. l. Onesiphorus: lucrum ferens; cf. Hild. O 113. — 121. l. onocrotalus . . . faciem gerit . . . facies . . . crotalus = κροταλός. — 123. l. onycinum. — 127. l. operae pretium. — 128. l. operiens; p has been added above the line by second hand (Kaegi). — 129. l. oppidum . . . muris. — 131. See above, p. 130, and Serv. Aen. IX. 605, . . . alii *oppidum* dici ab *oppositione murorum*; vel quod hominibus locus esset oppletus; vel quod *opes* illo *munitiois gratia congestae sunt*. — 133. l. velat. — 134. l. factor. — 135. l. opitulatur; adiuvator. — 136. l. oppido . . . opportune. — 139. Cf. Loewe G. N. 168. — 143. l. arbitrium. — 148. l. oppessulatum . clave. — 149. l. opprobrium. — 151. Cf. OPITULOR. — 153. l. patre non vivo . . . mortem; cf. Prod. 396. — 154. l. opiparum; cf. Paul. 188, 8, *Opiparum magnarum copiarum apparatus*. — 156. l. ophites. — 158. l. opportunus. — 159. l. dives. — 163. l. orditur. — 166. l. loquens. — 167. l. orama (horama). — 168. l. vestigia . . in strata. — 170. l. coepta. — 174. Confusion of ora: vultus and ora: finis, extrema (pars) vestis. — 176. Cf. 169 and 174; possibly = Gk. ὄρε; cf. Isid. Or. XIX. 24, 20, *Fimbriae vocatae sunt orae vesti-*

mentorum, hoc est fines; ex Graeco vocabulum trahunt, Graeci enim terminum ὄρον vocant. — 177. l. mysteria. — 178. l. Ortygia: Delos; cf. Serv. Aen. III. 72. — 179. l. ortygo-metrum (a), with confusion of gender (cf. 181), coturnix. — 180. Cf. Isid. Or. X. 195, *Orthodoxus vir, rectae gloriae.* — 181. l. horoscopus. — 182. Cf. Isid. Or. VI. 19, 23, *dicitur Hebraice osanna, quod interpretatur salvifica*, etc.; l. salvum. — 188. orii for oris; cf. 191. — 193. l. oscines. — 194. l. si fiat; cf. Hild. O 172, and Loewe G. N. 168.

P.

1. l. paciscit. — 2. l. pagus: collegium; cf. De Vit and PAGUS. — 5. l. phalanx. — 6. l. coniventia. — 7. Neither *Pactorium* nor *Plantatorium* appear to be found outside of glosses. *Plantarium* is common. — 8. So Amplon; cf. De Vit; Mai. VI. 538, *paganicus, ut (vir?) occultus*; also VII. 572, *paganicius*. — 9. ? Cf. 12. Perhaps for paginat (Cf. Du Cange): dissertat or disserit; In XI. century French, Saint Alexis 42 a, we find *desirret* = desiderat, so that desiderat may be an instance of 'umgekehrte Schreibung.' — 10. aliquo . . . alienos. — 11. ? Cf. Hild. P 6, Pagi: *memoriae sine idolis*. — 14. l. palaestra. — 16. In reality two glosses, *paliurus*: spina vel genus cardui spinosi, and palathe: massa caricarum; cf. Serv. Ecl. V. 39, *Carduus*; *spinæ genus*. *Paliurus herba asperirma et spinosa [vel ut quidam volunt, spina alba]*; cf. Hild. P 11 and 15. — 18. — De Vit cites *Palanteum: murus fastigium*, Gloss MS.; Gloss. Isid. p. 690, Vulc. *Palteum: murum vel fastigium* (so Epin. 19, A 18; Mai. VI. 558), and *Palteum: manu vel vestigium*, Gloss Isid. p. 689. (Vulcan. al. *Pluteum*). The reading *Palanteum* might point to *palatium* as the original of *palteum*; cf. Isid. Or. XV. 3, 5, and Paul. 220, 5; but there is evidently a confusion of two glosses, *palatum* (in sense of taste): fastidium, and possibly *pluteum*: murum as suggested by Grævius; but cf. PALATIO and PALATUS = palis munitus. — 20. l. Pales . . . quam. — 21. l. in diversa; cf. De Vit. — 22. Two glosses confused, Pallas: Minerva; and palla: amictus muliebris. — 23. l. palmula. *navis* by mistake for *remi*; cf. Servius Aen. V. 163, *palmula extrema pars remi in modum palmae protenta*; cf. Paul. 220, 9. — 25. l. palam. — 28. Cf. Epin. 19 A, 19, *palentes: gaudentes*, and Hild. P 10, who reads *palantes* in sense of *tripudiantes*, whence *gaudentes*; but this is very doubtful. — 30. l. paludamenta: ornamenta militum unde hi qui in provinciam profisciscuntur paludati vocantur; cf. Paul. 252, 1, *paludati armati, ornati*. *Omnia enim militaria ornamenta paludamenta dicebant.* — 33. Cf. Prod. 419; neither of these words occurs; cf. BUCCELLARIUS. — 34. l. parcus. — 35. l. parasitus . . . iniuriam. — 36. Cf. Bod. *parbata cupidus*; other glosses have *parabata* = παραβάτης; cf. Hild. P 61 n. — 39. l. paraclytum. — 42. Cf. PARIENTIA, for PARENTIA; the verbs *pario* and *pareo* seem to have been confused so that *a pariendo* was probably written for *a parendo*. — 44. l. palpitat. — 46. l. paralipomenon: reliquum. — 48. l. parabola. — 49. Cf. PARASCEUE. — 51. l. quaesita. — 54. l. pharmacopola . . . venditor. 55. l. paganorum. — 56. ? Cf. PARTICUS; l. negotiator. — 57. l. Iunonem, . . . Minervam . . . de malo. — 58. l. Parius: lapis candidus. — 60. l. parentes suos. — 61. l. paroecia; cf. 65. As πάροικος = Lat. inquilinus, so παροικία = incolatus. — 63. l. gloriam; cf. Hild. P 35. — 64. l. exigue. — 65. PAROCHIA is a common corruption for PAROECIA; l. dei domus; cf. Eucher. Instruct. II. 15, *Paroecia: adiacens domus, scilicet Dei*; Ball. *parrochia adiacens domus aut diocesis*. — 66. l. ludos. — 67. l. Pancrea; cf. Prod. 339 f. — 69. l. retia; cf. PANTHER and PANTHERA. Varro L. L. V. 100, *A quo etiam et rete quoddam panther et leaena*. — 70. l. pannucium; cf. Isid. Or. XIX. 22, 24, *Pannucia nuncupata quod sit diversis pannis obsita*. — 72. l. pandectes. — 74. l. incubus. — 75. l. poeniceum. — 76. l. panegyrici: adulatores. — 77. Cf. Prod. 388, l. Pansa: qui pedibus in diversa tendentibus ambulat. — 78. l. pastophorium. — 83. l. phiala. — 85. l. pathologia. — 88. Cf. Bod. *patago*, and Paul. 221, 3, *Patagus morbi genus*, and Plautus, cited by Macrob. Sat. V. 19, *meum habet patagus morbus aes*; see also De Vit. — 90. l. patruelis. — 92. l. Paulus; cf. Isid. Or. VII. 9, 8, *Paulus, quod interpretatur mirabilis sive electus*. — 94. l. placido. — 97. l. Plastographis. — 98. Cf. Prod. 387. — 100. l. placat. — 102. l. peculium. — 103. l. plantaria: horti. — 106. Cf. Hild. P 244, *Placenta*,

dulcia vel dilicias. — 108. l. plebicola. — 111. l. plebem scitat: plebem adloquitur; cf. Prod. 353. — 112. l. Pleiades. — 114. l. plerumque (with Bod.) aliquotiens. — 115. l. plebeii . . hominis. — 118. l. fallacia. — 122. l. privilegium . . debetur . . publica. — 123. Something is omitted after *deus*; cf. Velleius II. 57, cum plurima *praesagia* . . . *Dei* immortales futuri *obtulisent* periculi; Bod. *praesagium*: *praescium* divinum vel divinitio raticinatio vel signum quod *ante dicitur et post venit.* — 125. l. privignus; cf. De Vit under *Prevignus*. — 126. l. praetereo. — 129. l. praelibavimus . . contulimus. — 130. l. antecedit. — 135. l. praepropere . . festinanter. — 136. l. praestitutum. — 138. l. praepes: praecursor, velox. — 144. l. praelibando. — 145. l. transnavigo. — 146. l. praecessant (not given in Lexx.) saepe, which is not elsewhere found in the glossary; but cf. Bod. *praessant premunt exprimunt.* — 150. l. privignus; cf. 125. — 151. l. praelocutio. — 154. l. cunctis praepositus. — 155. l. praediti. — 159. l. praevious; cf. Bod. *praevious ducator antecedens praecurrens, praecedens.* — 160. l. praes: fideiussor. — 162. l. praeproprium . . faciendum. — 163. l. prelum. — 165. l. praematurus. — 167. ? l. parvulus; cf. Hild. M 162, *modicus praevalus*, hence *praelus. prelus* as here. — 168. l. praeripit. — 173. l. praepollet. — 174. l. praecoqua. — 176. l. praesidiarius. — 179. l. praetextatus. — 183. l. pectit. — 185. l. peculator . . pecuniam publicam. — 186. *pecunarius* in this sense is well known, l. *Pecudarius* with Ambr. B 31; cf. Loewe G. N. 168. 188 and 189. l. paedor and paedora; cf. Loewe G. N. 156. — 190. l. eruditor. — 192. l. fraudem. — 193. l. paelix, or perhaps PALLACA. — 195. l. promuntorium. — 196. l. per-versa loquens. — 197. Cf. Amplon. 365, 428, *Pesago, homo iacularis*; Hild P 107 n. gives *pesago h. iacularis*, and *pegano: homo iacularis*. From this latter emend *παίγνιος* = *pegnius* = *peginos*. — 198. l. pecoratus: abundans; cf. Loewe G. N. 168. — 199. l. peie-rat; cf. Loewe G. N. 225. — 200. pelagu is perhaps for pelagia, but the interpretation is like Isid. Or. XIX. 1, 24, *Pontonium navigium fluminale tardum et grave*, and 27, *Trabariae amnicae naves quae ex singulis trabibus cavantur, quae alio nomine litorariae dicuntur.* — 201. l. pecora. — 202. Cf. Hild. P 103, and Loewe G. N. 156, who compares Lucan II. 72 sq. *Mox vincula ferri exedere senem longusque in carcere paedor*, and thinks *pedatum carcerem* belong together, the interpretation having been lost. — 203. ? Cf. Mai. VI. 537, and VII. 572, *Paeditatus: propagatio filiorum ac nepotum*; perhaps Greek, cf. *παίδωρός, παίδωροκία*; Bod. *peditatus numerus peditem vel propagatio filiorum aut nepotum.* — 204. l. paedore: foetore. — 205. l. pellicit. — 206. l. pellacem . . mendacem. — 207. pellector, only found in glosses. — 208. l. paelix . . quae; cf. Hild. P 110, and Paul. 222, 3, *Pellices nunc quidem appellantur alienis succumbentes non solum feminae sed etiam mares. Antiqui proprie eam pellicem nominabant quae uxorem habenti nubebat.* — 209. ? perlusit. — 210. l. pelta . . Amazonizum. — 211. l. promptuarium. — 212. l. penates. — 213. l. pendulus: elevatus. — 215. l. paenula. — 216. l. faveo. — 220. l. pendere. — 221. l. inrumpit. — 222. l. paene. — 223. l. peritomen. — 224. l. poeniceo. — 225. l. paene. — 226. l. pretii persolutio. — 227. l. pinace or pinax; cf. Hild. P 115. — 228. l. impulit. — 230. l. melo. — 232. l. Minervae. — 233. l. melones. — 235. l. praepetes. — 237. l. permulcet. — 239. l. peribolum; the latter part of this gloss is obscure, and probably due to some confusion; cf. Hild. P 164. — 240. percenset. — 241. l. perculit . . adegit. — 243. l. timidus. — 244. l. perquirit. — 250. l. perlabitur; cf. Verg. Aen. I. 147. — 251. Cf. Hild. P 172-174. — 252. Perhaps for pervulgatum; Ball. *per-mulgatus.* — 254. Cf. Lagarde Onom. Sacra p. 70, *Petrus agnoscens sive dissolvens.* — 256. l. peragit. — 257. l. PERFESSICIUS. — 258. l. perpes: perpetuus; so Bod. — 260. l. perpendit: perpensat. — 263. l. pos cras. — 268. l. perculit, . . prostravit, with Bod.; cf. 241. — 270. Cf. other similar glosses in De Vit. *Pergenuare* is not given by Lexx. — 271. persum = pessum. — 272. l. perimit. — 273. l. personavit, publicatus. — 277. l. PERIPSEMA. — 278. perduellis seems to be glossed as if abl. pl. from perduellus. Cf. Hild. P 152, *Perduelles: hostes.* — 279. Cf. Verg. Aen. VI. 435. — 286. l. periculum. — 287. l. per ironiam: per inrisionem. — 291. l. periscelides. — 292. l. percellit. — 293. l. perspicacem: vigilantiozem; so Bod. — 295. ? l. pervium; cf. Hild. P 205, *pervium, quod pertransitus, id est planum.* — 296. l. purgamentum. — 299. l. pervigilans. — 300. l. pertaesum: taediosum permolestum. — 303. l. tegmina accubitus; cf. Prod. 347. — 304. l. pessuma = pessumdata, Hild. P 213, Amplon. 367, 96 and 364, 412, *pe-*

suma; *confracta*, *decrepita*. — 305. l. perplexum. — 306. l. persentiscat: ex toto. — 307. l. perplexa: perplicata (?); cf. Lucr. II. 394, but see Bod. Perplexus: perligatus involutus impeditus, Hild. P 186, *perplexa*, *perligata*, who cites Paul. 231, 8, *plexa colligata unde perplexa*, by which analogy *perligata* may be defended. — 309. l. perperam. — 310. Cf. Plac. 74, 8, persollas: personas, and Prod. 261 (Plaut. Curc. 192). — 312. l. pessulum: clustellum (not given in Lexx.). — 315. l. aurea . . tenuissima. — 320. l. battuunt, confirmant. — 321. ? — 322. l. pipat: conviciatur, quiritat ut passer, with Loewe G. N. 219, who gives *viciatus*, as reading of San Gallensis, but Kaegi reads *vicatus*. — 323. l. phlegma. — 325. l. peniculum: spongia. — 326. l. pyxides. — 328. Cf. Isid. Or. VII. 9, 16, *Philippus os lampadarum, vel os manuum*. — 329. l. pirata. — 331. l. placationes. — 332. l. hasta Romana. — 333. l. PILARIUM. — 334. l. fastigium. — 335. l. adhuc . . ardet. — 336. l. bestiae marinae. — 337. l. peccato. — 338. l. PICTI . . et qui tegunt se corio crudo. — 339. l. dantur. — 341. l. primulum? or primipilum? cf. Bod. primolus: primorum princeps. — 344. cf. PRIMORIS. — 347. l. pridie. — 348. l. pospridie: hodie. — 349. So Hild. P 381, but not found in use. — 350. l. privilegium. — 353. l. primigenus; cf. Lucr. II. 1106. — 356. l. caballarius . . virgis; cf. De Vit. — 357. l. herbae . . lavantur = Gr. *πῶα*. — 359. l. PODERES. — 360. l. pullulat. — 364. l. pollet: crescit. — 366. Cf. De Vit and Mai. VI. 540, *Politen*; *ubi cadavera ponuntur: Graecum est*, where Mai. notes, "Isid. *polingon*. Dic autem *polyandron*." Very likely, however, there is some connection with *pollinctus*, see 363. — 368. l. penates. — 370. l. concava. — 377. l. postulaticius; cf. Hild. P 303, and ROGATARIUS. — 378. l. carminis. — 381. l. PTOCHOTROPHEUM. — 382. l. ponit. — 389. l. podex . . id est anum vel culum. *face-denica* = *φαγεδαρκός*, which in some inexplicable way has crept into this gloss. — 394. l. captivitate . . iura quae amiserat. — 396. l. muris; cf. Hild. P 277, and Varro L. L. V. 143, *pomerium locus iuxta muros*. — 399. Confusion of two glosses, *potior: fruor*; and *potior: potentior*. — 402. l. bibitor. — 404. l. probe. — 409. l. probata. — 411. for other similar glosses see Prod. 397. — 413. prolongum is perhaps to be retained; cf. PROLONGUS, or it may stand for *praelongum* or *perlongum*. — 415. Cf. Prod. 395. — 419. l. subiti. — 420. l. primates, nobiles. — 421. l. proclina. — 422. ? — 424. l. mali pronuntia for praenuntia. — 427. l. polluta. — 429. l. profatur. — 435. l. prolepsis . . postea; cf. Pompeii Commentum; Keil V. 301, *prolepsis est praeoccupatio: sic potest latine dici, prolepsis est praeoccupatio rei futurae, pleraque quae postea fiunt sic dicimus nos, quasi antea facta sint*. — 438. l. publicatum. — 439. l. procacia . . audacia. — 440. l. dubio. — 441. l. differt. — 442. l. prodigus and prodigit: devorat, or perhaps devorator. — 446. Cf. Mai. VII. 574, *profani: alieni a sacrificiis*, the latter part of this gloss may therefore be a corruption of *profani: alieni a fano*; cf. Isid. Or. X. 224, *profanus quasi porro a fano*, but a simpler emendation is *alieno sono*. — 454. l. restituere. — 458. l. paranympa; cf. Isid. Or. IX. 7, 8. — 462. l. propinquius. — 464. l. promatertera. — 465. Cf. 468, *inclinus* seems to be a collateral form of *inclinis*. — 466. Perhaps for *propiozem*, but see 478. — 467. l. propalam. — 470. Cf. PRONEFAS and Hild. P 465. — 472. l. proaviae. — 473. l. pro re. — 474. l. festinat. — 476. Prorigo is not found in Lexx. Possibly a corruption of *praerogatur: ante erogatur*. — 480. l. prora. — 482. l. prospectans. — 482. l. prosequitur. — 486. l. iram. — 488. l. protelat. — 490. l. provehor. — 491. l. prostituunt. — 492. l. prunas. — 493. l. proselytus. — 497. l. protoplastum. — 498. l. superbus. — 502. l. occidatur. — 503. l. poplites . . suffragines. — 504. l. puberat . . incrementat; cf. Hild. P 549. — 505. l. iuvenes. — 508. l. genae barbam emittentes. — 510. l. pubescit. — 513. Cf. PUGILLAR. — 514. l. pugnum. — 515. l. ubi statuae stant. — 516. l. pullulat . . . oritur. — 517. l. nascitur. — 518. l. partu puerum. — 525. Cf. 517 and 518.

Q.

4. Nothing more can be read in MS. l. *confractum*; cf. Vulg. Matth. 12, 20, *Arundinem quassatam non confringet*. — 6. Cf. QUANTOCIUS, and Hild. Q 14. — 7. l. quantulum. — 6. l. quadrifidum: quadrifarie. — 12. l. querela. — 14. l. acquisitio. — 15. l. quaestio. — 16. l. questus. — 17. l. ad rem quaerendam. — 18. l. querulus . . accusator. — 19. l. potuerint. — 20. l. quae quaestu corporis; cf. De Vit. According to Kaegi there

is a slight rasura in MS. between *cò* and *corporis*. — 22. l. quempiam. — 24. l. possum. — 26. l. quempiam. — 27. Cf. Mai. VI. 542, *Queror: iniurias vindico* (? *indico*) *vel querellam depono*. — 28. l. pecuniam publicam praerogat. — 29. l. queunt. — 30. Confusion of two glosses, quivi: potui and quievi: consens. — 33. l. etiam. — 36. l. quietem. — 37. Cf. Mai. VI. 543, *Quis quantus: quam magnus*. — 38. l. quin etiam: si etiam magis ac magis. — 39. l. struit. — 43. = quid ni in 41, or perhaps for quippini; l. firmandi. — 48. l. quaesitor. — 55. l. potestate. — 59. l. denuo. — 65. l. quomodo.

R.

4. Cf. RHAMNUS; l. herbae spinosae. — 5. l. botryonem. — 8. Cf. Prod. 346 and G. N. 142 for forms *randum*, *rabamini rabar*. — 12. l. rabulam; cf. Paul. 272, 9, *Rabula* dicitur in multis intentus negotiis paratusque ad radendum quid auferendumque vel quia est in negotiis agendis acrior quasi *rabiosus*, and Nonius 60, 12, where *rabulam* is quoted from Cic. Orator 15. — 14. l. invidia dolor; cf. Bod. *rancor invidia dolor vel odium*. — 15. Cf. Isid. Or. VII. 5, 13, *Raphael* interpretatur *curatio vel medicina Dei*. Ubicunque enim curandi et medendi opus necessarium est; hic *angelus a Deo* mittitur inde et *medicina Dei* vocatur. — 18. ramen, collateral form of ramentum; cf. Loewe G. N. 169; l. specie. — 19. l. rapidus . . celer; the form *randus* is perhaps due to some confusion with 8; cf. Amplon. 372, 105, *raidum: arbitrandum*. — 21. l. Romulo. — 22. = *ῥακά*, Matthew V. 22. — 24. For clausa, cf. Isid. Or. IV. 7, 14, *Raucedo* amputatio vocis. Haec et arterias vocatur, eo quod *raucam* vocem et *clausam* reddat ab arteriarum iniuria; see Festus 282, Paulus 283. — 25. l. rebitere; cf. Loewe G. N. 199. — 27. l. redimitus. — 29. l. redimicula. — 30. l. a vetustate. — 32. l. redhibet. — 36. l. redhibitionem. — 41. Cf. REDUX. — 43. l. aperit; cf. Serv. Aen. I. 358, Recludit; seclusos aperit, ostendit. — 44. l. recenset . . recognoscit. — 45. l. adcumbit. — 47. l. rica: mitrae genus; but the spelling *reica* may be etymological; cf. Varro L. L. V. 132, *ab reiciendo ricinium dictum*. Cf. Nonius 629, 17, *Rica, est quod nos sudarium dicimus*, and Festus 289 b, 19, *Rica est vestimentum quadratum fimbriatum purpureum, quo Flaminicae pro palliolo mitrave utebantur*, etc. Paulus has not preserved *mitra* in the Epitome. In Varro L. L. V. 130, *mitra* is discussed immediately after *rica*. — 49. l. repletum. — 50. l. referus. — 51. l. referserunt. — 52. Cf. REFOCILLO. — 63. l. gubernatio; cf. Festus 278 b, 3, *Regimen pro regimento usurpant poetae*; Ennius, L. XVI. 'Primus senex bradyn† (*ratus*, Bergk) in *regimen* bellique peritus.' — 73. Cf. above, p. 130. — 76. Cf. Loewe G. N. 169; l. remulcant (preserved in Sp. remolcar), used by Sisenna, quoted by Nonius, 57, 20, where Quicherat wrongly reads *remulco trahere*. See Paul. 279, 1, *Remulco* est, quum *scaphae remis navis magna trahitur*. l. scapha navem ducunt. — 77. l. resplendet. — 78. l. remex: *remigator, formed regularly from *remigo*; cf. Loewe G. N. 169. — 80. l. renitentibus. — 81. renidet; the explanation *reddet* is perhaps due to some association with *nidor*; cf. Hild. R 96. — 82. l. arbitrabare. — 84. l. arbitrabamini. — 87. l. redit ad sua(m patriam). — 88. l. repedat; cf. Prod. 335. — 91. l. repagula: receptacula. — 92. l. repperit. — 94. l. subitaneus, due to confusion of two glosses; cf. 89, and Bod. *repens subito trahens enatans vel serpens*. — 96. l. otiosi; cf. Serv. Aen. I. 722. — 97. Cf. 88. — 100. l. otiosus. — 102. l. integrum. — 103. l. resciscere: cognoscere. — 105. l. resiliunt; cf. 108. Compare RESULTATOR, one who resists or denies, and Plac. 78, 25, *Resultatio* id est *reluctatio*, quae renititur et contra tendit, etc. — 113. Cf. Hild. R 95, *Rendis, requies ociosa*. Hild. proposes to read *residia: requies* or *reses: quies, otiosa*, taking *quies* as an adj. See also Amplon. 371, 80, *resides, requiescendo otiosus*. — 114. Cf. Hild. R 124, *Rescit, scit, comperit, cognoscit*; l. rescit: discit. *condisire* perhaps belongs to a gloss *rescire: condiscere*. — 116. l. resipiscit, but the form *reticescit* had doubtless some other gloss. Cf. *Conticescit: reticescit*, Not. Tir. p. 90, and Georges under *reticesco*. — 120. l. recubans. — 121. l. replicat. — 123. l. repercutit. — 125. l. RHEUMA. — 129. l. pos tergum. — 130. Cf. 97. — 133. l. repedo; cf. 130. — 135. l. revecta. — 138. l. rigeabant; cf. Verg. Aen. V. 405. — 139. l. rimae. — 140. Cf. Nonius 165, 4, *Ringitur, irascitur*. Terentius in Phormione [II. 2, 27]. — 142. Cf. RIMO and SCRUTO. — 143. Cf. Nonius 32, 21, *Rivales dicti sunt quasi in unum amorem derivantes*. Teren-

tius in Eunuchō [II. 3, 62]. 1. ad unum rivum currentes. — 146. 1. riget: friget; cf. Verg. Aen. IV. 251, where Servius, *Riget*, aut *frigida est*, aut *recta est* unde et *rigorem* dicimus, *directionem*. Inde est (Georg. III. 363) vestesque *rigescunt*, et (Aen. VII. 447) *Dirigere oculi*. — 147. ? Cf. previous note. — 148. 1. iuncturis tabularum. — 151. 1. rhinoceron. — 154. 1. rubus. — 157. ? 1. robigo. . . gelum; aerugo; see 172. — 158. 1. pyram. 161. = ῥώμη, etymological explanation of Roma; cf. Paul. 267, 5, *Romulus et Remus a virtute, hoc est robore appellati sunt*. — 163. 1. Romulidae; cf. Serv. Aen. VI. 21. — 164. 1. rostrum pecorum est; os hominum = Differentia. — 166. 1. rosea; cf. Serv. Aen. II. 593, *roseo*; *pulchro*. *Perpetuum epitheton Veneris*. — 168. Perhaps for *rorarius* (notice that *rosidium* precedes); cf. Paul. 264, 8, *Rorarios milites vocabant qui levi armatura primi proelium committebant*; Nonius 552, 31, who cites two examples of the sing. from Lucilius. But there is some confusion with *runa*; cf. Paul. 263, 1, *Runa genus teli* significat; Ennius, "*Runata* recedit," id est *pilata*. Why not, therefore, *Runanus* = *pilanus*? Cf. 178 and Papias, *Runa: pugna*. Ugut. *Runa stipula vel pugna; unde runatus praeliatus*. — 169. 1. flavo, or rubro may = rubrum. — 172. Cf. 157. MS. has gelum ū; 1. aerugo. — 178. 1. alii pugna. Confusion with *runa*; see 168. — 181. Cf. Serv. Aen. VII. 16, *ruditus* autem proprie est *clamor asinorum*, sicut grunnius porcorum. — 182. 1. RUMIGERULUS: portitor rumoris. — 183. 1. RHOMPHAEA. — 186. For *rupra* read *rupia*, the pure Lat. form of rhomphaea, 183; cf. Amplon. 373, 71, *Rupia ex utraque parte acuta*; so Isid. Or. XVIII. 6, 3. — 188. 1. denuo. — 189. The Lexx. cite only Ov. Met. VII. 765, for *urigena*. — 190. 1. pagus. — 192. *vi et fama* is a corruption of βοήθημα used as in late Greek for medicine. Compare V 151, *vuetema: adiutoria*. *rustu* is for *rustum*, and goes back to Verrius Flaccus; cf. Fest. 265 a, 34, *Rustum ex (? sentex) rubus*. De Vit cites Gloss. Med. MS. *Rusti et sentix* idem nascitur ubique in campis et sepibus secundum librum antiquum *de simplici medicina*. Mai. VII. 578, *Rusti*: arbores duri singulari numero. Mai. VI. 543, *Rusticum lignum*: foliis spinosum. For the close connection of *rubus* and *sentix* cf. Isid. Or. XVII. 7, 59, *Rhamnus* genus est *rubi*, quam vulgo *senticem* ursinam appellant. — 193. inculti is added by the same hand as 200. — 195 and 196. The same gloss repeated. De Vit cites Gloss. Gr. Lat. Πρώτος ἐν οἰκοδομῇ: *ruina ruēs*, Gloss. Isid. *ruēs, ruina*, and compares *lues*. — 197. ? So Ball. Festus 262 b, 31, has a long and very corrupt note on *Ruscum*, in the course of which he says, *Non dissimile iunco*. Cf. Mai. VIII. 509, *Ruscus: spina longa*, and De Vit under *ruscidum*. — 198. 1. fulget.

S.

3. 1. cupiditas; cf. Serv. Aen. III. 57, *Sacra, execrabilis*. — 5. 1. saviat = suaviat. Nonius 474, 10 and 12, gives two examples of active forms. — 8. 1. lutosā; cf. Hild. S 17. — 6. Cf. SALPICTA, SALPINCTA. — 11. 1. sagax . . ad; cf. Prod. 94, *satax* (= sagax): *sapiens, investigator*. — 12. 1. saccella; cf. Paul. 319, 4, *Sacella dicunt loca diis sacrata sine tecto*. — 14. 1. quo vacuæ naves stabiliuntur; cf. Hild. S 2, and Scholia Bernensia ad Verg. Georg. IV. 195, *Saburram, harenam Saburra dicitur qua naves onerantur ad aequum opus*, etc. — 15. 1. urbanitas. — 17. *salvus* is probably the word erased. — 19. Mai. VI. 544, has *locus cultosa*, which Hild. S 17 n. emends to *lutosa*; cf. 8. Bod. has *lutosa*. — 20. 1. incultus. — 23. Cf. SAMBUCISTRIA; cf. Mai. VI. 544, *Sambucistri: quæ canunt cithara rustica*. — 24. 1. saltator; cf. Hild. S 27, *Sambucus, histrio, saltator*. — 25. 1. SAMBUCAE; cf. Paul. 324, 7. — 28. 1. cultum. — 29. 1. diiudicavit. — 31. Cf. Paul. 324, 6, 1. auripigmentum, mundus in sense of cosmetic; cf. Isid. Or. XIX. 17, 12, *Arsenicum* quod Latini ob colorem *auripigmentum* vocant colligitur in Ponto ex auraria materia ubi etiam *Sandaracha*, etc. — 34. ? Cf. Amplon. 379, 353, *Sabapapa: unum quasi dulco acidum*; and 379, 14, *Sabapappa, vinum quasi dulciatum*; Mai. VI. 544, *Sappapapa acidum vinum* (Mai. emends *vappa*). Probably a vulgar compound of sapa + vappa. — 35. Cf. Gloss. Isid. *Sarga; non idoneus cuiuslibet artis professor* and several similar glosses cited by De Vit, 1. cuiuslibet artis. Du Cange cites from Hincmarus Laudun. Episc. tom. 2, p. 336, *Nec recognosco me alicui parentum meorum velut Sargae de-*

disse beneficium; compare also ARGĀ in Du Cange. — 36. Cf. above, p. 130. — 37. l. lingua Persa braccæ; cf. Amplon. 378, 345, *Sarabara*; *braccæ lingua Persarum*. — 38. l. coniunctum; for *sarctum* see Neue Formenlehre II. 564. — 44. l. praeffecti. — 45. l. sorices; cf. Prod. 344, f; *saures* may have been an old plural like *senes* from *senex*. — 46. l. satellitum turma. — 50. Cf. Isid. Or. XVI. 26, 11, *Satum* . . . *unum et dimidium modium capiens*. Cuius nomen ex Hebraeo sermone tractum est. — 51. Two glosses united, l. latronum; cf. Serv. Aen. XII. 7, *latrones*, quasi *laterones*, quod circa latera regum sunt, quos nunc *satellites* vocant; Isid. Or. X. 255, *Satelles*, quod adhaereat alteri, sive a *lateris* custodia. — 55. Isid. Or. VIII. 4, 4, *Saducæi interpretantur iusti*. — 56. l. virtutum; so Isid. Or. VII. 1, 7. — 57. l. tentatio vel saturitas; cf. Isid. Or. VII. 9, 7, *Saulus* Hebraeo sermone *tentatio* dicitur eo quod prius in tentatione ecclesiae sit conversus. Persecutor enim erat, et ideo nomen habebat istud quando persequebatur Christianos. Lagarde Onom. Sacra. 71, *Saulus* tentatio respicientis vel saturitas. — 58. l. Samaritae; cf. Isid. Or. VIII. 4, 9. — 59. ? aperit, perhaps for arripit, or is there some confusion with a gloss *scindit*: *aperit*? — 60. l. scatit; so Lucr. VI. 891, or scatet. — 64. l. SCAPUM; so Mai. VI. 544, *Scapus*: *summitas aut cacumen*. — 67. l. cisternae; cf. Mai. VII. 578, *scatae*: *bullitiones*. Serv. Georg. I. 110, has *Scatebris*; *ebullitionibus*, etc. — 68. l. Iscariotes . . . nomine appellatus est a Iuda vico; cf. Lagarde Onom. Sacra p. 62, *Iscarioth memoriale domini*. — 69. Cf. Prod. 389. Bod. *Scaurus cui cales retrorsum habundantius eminent pede introrsum incurvum*. — 71. l. si quominus. — 73. l. scapha. — 74. Cf. STATER. — 75. l. moles id est congeries. — 77. l. suffocat. — 79. Cf. STRAGULO (De Vit), and Isid. Or. XIX. 26, 1, *Stragulum* est vestis *discolor*, quod manu artificis diversa *varietate* distinguitur. *Stragula vestis*, Hor. Sat. II. 3, 118, was probably glossed as *varia vestis*; but Mai. VI. 546, and VII. 581, has *strangulat*: *variat*. — 88. Cf. Paul. 292, 5, *Socordiam* quidam pro ignavia posuerunt; Cato pro *stultitia* posuit. Compositum autem videtur ex *se* quod est *sine* et corde. See Loewe G. N. 169. — 91. l. frequens assiduus. — 93. Originally two separate glosses, secus: aliter, and secus: prope, i. e. in its use as prep. — 97. Cf. Isid. Or. XVI. 25, 18, *Sicel*, qui Latino sermone *sictus* corrupte appellatur, Hebraeum nomen est habens apud eos *unciae pondus*, etc. — 99. l. seditio. — 100. l. serrae cadunt or cadant (often after *quod* in such definitions the subj. is found). — 103. l. secernit. — 105. l. semiviro. — 106. Cf. Verg. Aen. VI. 462. — 107. ? Cf. De Vit and Hild. S 137, *Sentens*: *sentia firma vel indubitata responsio*; with note. Isidorus has the same gloss, adding *ἐπιφώνημα* perhaps for *Ἀποφώνημα*, as Julius Rufinianus § 19, *Ἀποφώνημα*, *sententia responsiva*, — so that the whole gloss may have been taken from some rhetorical treatise. — 108. l. saepsit. — 109. l. serae. — 111. Cf. SEMESTRIA. — 112. l. adinventor. — 113. l. poenam. — 114. l. scaevus: sinister; cf. 116. — 115. l. schema. — 118. l. scirpus; cf. CALAMAUCUS. — 121. l. scammata . . . athletae. — 122. l. SCENOPEGIA . . . figuntur . . . Septembri; cf. Amplon. 379, 24, *scenopogia*: *tabernaculorum fictio vel casa*; Isid. Or. XVIII. 43, *Scena* . . . unde et apud Hebraeos *tabernaculorum dedicatio* a similitudine domiciliorum *σκηνοπηγία* appellabatur. — 127. l. tarde. — 130. Notice the use of *medius* for half; cf. 149 and 160. — 132. l. iudicum. — 133. l. districtus. — 134. l. Selenites, emend from Mai. VII. 579, *Sevenites lapis persicus cuius candor cum luna crescere atque deficere monstratur*; so here, l. crescere atque minuire; Isid. Or. XVI. 10, 7, has . . . *minui atque augeri*. *Nascitur in Persida*. — 135. Septimontium is explained by Festus 340 and 348, to which our gloss, however, bears little resemblance; the latter part of the gloss must be kept distinct, quia (quae) super septem montes sedet. Perhaps *festus* should be read for *certus*, with Paulus. — 136. Probably a corruption of *semispathium* (but perhaps of *semisicium* from *sica*); cf. Isid. Or. XVIII. 6, 5, *Semispathium gladius est a media spathae longitudine appellatum, non ut imprudens vulgus dicit sine spacio, dum sagitta velocior sit*. *Semigladium* seems not to occur elsewhere. — 145. l. susceptor; cf. Hild. S 145. — 148. Cf. SERTOR and Festus 340, 22 ff. — 150. Cf. Verg. Aen. II. 269. — 152. l. saevit: furit. — 155. For *districtio* in the sense of *severitas*, see Kukula de tribus Pseudo-Acronianorum Scholiorum Recensionibus, p. 11; first so used by Cassianus (Coen. Inst. V. 38), who wrote between 425 and 450. — 157. l. seminecem; cf. Verg. Aen. V. 275. — 158. Cf. SESCUPUS. — 160. Cf. Verg. Aen. III. 578. — 165. Cf. SPHAERA. — 166. Cf. Reichenauer Glossen p. 12, 474, *Veru*: *spidus*

ferreus and Gloss. Arab. Lat. *Verutus: qui habet spiltum*; but possibly *speltum* is a corruption of *spiculum*; see, however, Du Cange under *spedum*. — 170. l. Sperchius. — 173. l. STELLIONATUS . . . venditur. — 175. l. stemmata . . . nobilitas. — 176 and 177. Cf. Isid. Or. VII. 11, 4, *Stephanus*, qui sermone Hebraeo interpretatur *norma* quod prior fuerat in ministerio ad imitationem fidelium. . . Idem autem ex Graeco sermone in Latinum vertitur *coronatus*. Lagarde Onom. Sacra p. 71, *Stephanum normam nostram vel σκοπὸν nostrum*, quo veru et iacula diriguntur. — 178. l. symbola : collectio nummorum. — 179. De Vit Lex. gives gloss. Lat. Gr. *Siculum*; ξυρὸν σκυρέως (h. e. *no-vacula sutoris*), l. sutorum. — 181. For sidus = tempestas, cf. Serv. Aen. XI. 259 and XII. 451. — 184. l. a Sicano rege. — 185. l. gladiator. — 187. l. Sicanium. — 188. l. stellae. — 189. Cf. Verg. Aen. IV. 137. l. Tyria. — 191. Cf. SICERA; Isid. Or. XX. 3, 16, *Sicera* est omnis potio quae extra vinum inebriare potest; Amplon. 376, 209, *Sicera qui fit dactili sucu*. The MS. reading is somewhat doubtful, with several corrections by a second hand; l. omnes conf(ect)iones?) liquoris quae vinum imitantur et inebriant, sed proprie est liquor ad bibendum suavis qui ex dactylis exprimitur. — 193. l. segnities : tarditas, pigritia; cf. 197 and 198. — 200. l. syllogismus. — 201. l. folliculus leguminis. — 206. So Mai. VI. 545; *tubus* = water-pipe, otherwise one might suppose connection with Festus 352, and Paul. 353, 7, *Tullios* alii dixerunt esse *silanos*, alii rivos, etc. — 214. l. synodus : congregatio senum. — 215. l. synonyma : plura nomina . . . significant. — 217. Mai. VI. 545, *singultus*; *suggultium*; but *subglutium* is supported by SUBGLUTIO and by *glutio*. Both forms may have existed in the vulgar pronunciation; cf. Mai. VI. 579, *singlutum*; *qui loquitur per singlutos* (= *singultus*, to which it is corrected by second hand). Loewe G. N. 169 accepts *subgluttus* as a new word, following Cas. 402², *singultum*: *subgluttum*. — 217. Cf. SYMBOLUM in its ecclesiastical use. — 218. l. sinus. — 219. l. spiritum caloris vitae; cf. Pliny XXVII. 41, *Alum* quod nos vocamus, Graeci *symphiton* petraeum . . . utilissimum lateribus, . . . pectori, pulmonibus, sanguinem reicientibus, faucibus asperis. The meaning here given seems to be based on the Lat. *halum* as if derived from *halo*, and differs from that of Pliny l. c. and Isid. Or. XVII. 9, 61. — 220. l. dimitte. — 221. l. synagoga, frequently written with an i in MSS. — 223. l. syngraphum : cautio, subscriptio. — 225. l. synaxin. — 228. Cf. SIROMASTES. De Vit Lex. quotes *lanceis syromatis* as a variant in Reg. III. 18, 28. — 229. l. aestualis. — 233. Cf. Isid. Or. XV. 1, 5, *Sion* quae Hebraice *speculatio* interpretatur; cf. Lagarde Onom. Sacra p. 39, *Sion specula vel speculator sive scopulus*. — 235. Cf. Lagarde Onom. Sacra p. 66, *Simon pone moerorem vel audi tristitiam*; p. 71, *Simonis obedientis sive ponentis tristitiam aut audientis moerorem*. — 236. l. scivit < scisco, sententiam dedit. — 239. l. schisma. — 240. l. Scyllae. — 241. = σκύνες; cf. CINIFES and Isid. Or. XII. 8, 14, *Cyniphes muscae minutissimae sunt, aculeis permolestae*. — 244. Cf. SCENA, e. g. in *scena testimonii*, for σκηνή τοῦ μαρτυρίου, Exod. 27, 21, where the Vulgate has *tabernaculum*. — 247. l. se ligant. — 248. spicularius is not given by Lexx. — 250. l. spiculum. — 252. l. oluerunt; cf. Verg. Aen. I. 404, where Servius explains by *exhaluerunt*. — 254. l. Stygia. — 256. Cf. STICA (Du Cange) and SPICA, and De Vit under *stigium* and *striga*. In Gr. στιχάριον is used for a variegated tunic (Eccl.). — 157. Perhaps the latter part of the gloss is to be taken by itself = stilus : eloquium tractatoris; for *de quo* instrumental see Rönisch 393, f. — 258. l. stemma, stemmata. — 260. Cf. Verg. Aen. IV. 136, and below, 274. — 264. *censum* is here used in sense of tribute. See De Vit Lex. IV. — 265. l. propago. — 267. Cf. Verg. Georg. III. 366, l. gelata; cf. 280. — 268. l. stibio; cf. Vulg. Reg. IV. 9, 30, *Iezabel . . . depinxit oculos suos stibio*. — 269. l. Styx. — 274. See 260. — 270. l. stinc; cf. Prod. 346. — 275. l. stipes. — 277. l. stipulatio. — 278. l. stiva. — 279. See above, p. 137. — 280. ? As it is at the top of the opposite page to 267 it may be a corrupt continuation of the gloss on *stiria*; cf. Mai. VII. 581, *Stiria, spinæ nomen est cujus fructus grana habet guttis similia. Ergo stiria stillicidium congelatum : et si narius mucī congeluerunt, stiria dicitur*; Ball. *stirina aqua in gelu conversa longe* may be corrupt for *congelata*. — 282. l. pater. — 285. l. sobrinus; cf. Digest. 38, 10, 3, *Patruī magnus filiūs* ei de cuius cognatione quaeritur, *propius sobrino* vocatur. — 291. l. solitudo : EREMUS. — 296. l. astutia. — 297. l. sospes. — 302. l. solennia, and perhaps solita, but see Isid. Or. VI. 18, 1, *Solennitas* autem a sacris dicitur, ita suscepta

ut mutari ob religionem non debeat *ab solito*, id est firmo atque *solido* nominata, etc. — 304. l. soloecismus. — 311. Cf. Prod. 147, and De Vit. *Sconna* seems to be formed by assimilation from *sculna*; cf. Macro. Sat. 2, 13, *Sponsione* contendit Antonius, dignus *sculna* Munatio Planco, qui tam honesti certaminis arbiter electus est. — 319. l. spurca. — 321. Cf. HISTORIOGRAPHUS; so *storiē* for *historiae*. — 322. Perhaps for *stolidus*: *osus*, odiosus; cf. O 192; for this meaning compare Aul. Gellius XVIII, 4, 10, '*stolidos*, autem vocari, non tam *stultos* et excordes, quam *austos* et *molestos* et *inlepidos*, quos Graeci '*μωθηροὺς καὶ φορτικοὺς*' dicerent.' — 323. Cf. STROPHA, and Hild. S 309, l. *fraus* impostura; *præversio* is perhaps for *perversio*; Papias cited by Hild. has *conversio*. — 325. l. STROPHARIUS. — 328 and 331. Tertullian uses *subnixus* in sense of *subject to*; cf. Hild. S 335, *subnixus*, *submissus*, *humilis*, where Hild. makes this note, L. *subnexus*, quod magis voc. *humilis* respondet, sed *subnixus* quoque explicari possit *submissus* ut Papias *subnixus*, *suppositus*, *suffultus*; and Mai. VI. 546, *subnixus*, *circumdatas vel humilis*. — 332. *subtrectare* is not given by the Lexx., but the same gloss is found Mai. VI. 547; cf. *subrogatus*, 376. — 341. Cf. Verg. Aen. XI. 268, *Devicta Asia subsedit* adulter, where Servius, *quidam* 'sub' pro 'post' accipiunt ut sit pro 'post possedit' legitur et *devictam Asiam* quod si est, ita intellegamus ut 'subsedit' sit dolo possedit. 1. *succedendo*. — 344. l. supparant . . . parant; cf. Du Cange under *Supparare* and *Supparatura*. — 347. I have not found the comparative *subnixius* in use. — 351. l. subcivis. — 353. So Serv. Aen. III. 483, explains *subtemine* by *trama*. — 356. Cf. Plac. 83, 4, *Subnixus est instructus aliquo auxilio*, item *subnixus*, *suffultus ex omni parte*. — 358. Probably for *suffasciatus*; cf. FASCIATUS, but there may be some confusion with SUFFARCINATUS. — 359. l. subcenturiatus. — 360. Cf. Verg. Aen. III. 582, *caelum subtexere fumo*; perhaps here glossed as if a perfect; *sublustru* is all that can be read in MS., perhaps for *sublustravere*. De Vit cites *sublustru*, as, Atto. Polypt. p. 54, *Neque sublustrat*; cf. SUBLUSTRIS. — 362. l. libidinantes. — 363. l. dicione. — 364. ? l. subcivis, but *praesubdolos* or *persubdolos* is very doubtful; perhaps the *prae* is due to some corruption of *interpres*; cf. Mai. VI. 546, *subcesiva*: *subsequentia*, *succedanea dolosa*, and Gloss Isid. *subcivus*: *malus interpres*. — 365. *subrepsit* = *surripuit*. The perfects of *surrepo* and *surripio* seem to have been confused. — 366. l. tulit. — 370. Cf. Amplon. 378, 283, *subequilibra*: *sublibrato iudicio*. *aequilibra* is not given by the Lexx. — 371. Cf. Verg. Aen. II. 169. — 372. *subtracta* = *subtrahita* is perhaps in sense of *diminuta*, and so might be glossed by *inclinata* in the sense of 'on the wane'; compare above, 332, *subtrectatur*. — 573. So Mai. VI. 546; but I do not understand *humiliate*; cf. Seneca Herc. Furens 392, *quin ipse torvum subrigens crista caput*. *subice* or *subige caput* would make better sense. — 376. l. substitutus. — 377. See above, p. 130, = *stercus suillum*. — 380. l. suillas. — 382. l. consuere *cosire*. *cosire* is the later form; cf. Loewe G. N. 108. Treating of gloss *disire*: *desuere*, he says, "*Sire* ist eine vulgäre Fortbildung von *suere*, die wir noch in einem andern Compositum finden, das gleichfalls die Glossae '*abavus*' bieten. *cusire*: *consuere*, und *consuere*: *cosire*. Letzteres ist dann im Italienischen zu *cucire* geworden." — 386. Cf. Paul. 332, 4, *Scrupi dicuntur aspera saxa*, etc. — 387. l. scopulum. — 388. Cf. Hild. S 89 n. and Loewe G. N. 169. No verb *Scrupulo* or noun *Scrupulator* is given in Lexx. De Vit cites, *Scripulo*: *sollicitor*; *Scripulator*: *sollicitatur*; *scrupulator*: *sollicitator*. *Scrupulatus*; *curiosus* et *sollicitatus*, etc.; so that the word seems well attested. — 389. Cf. Hild. S 218. l. *titiones*, cf. Nonius 182, 18, *Titionem fustem ardentem*, and TITIO. — 392. l. *suffuso*; doubtless refers to Verg. Aen. XI. 671, where most modern editors read with Med. m. p. *suffosso*; Servius speaks of both readings. — 394. l. *suffragium*. — 396. Cf. Mai. VI. 547, *suffraginatus*, *praecisis cruribus*; Loewe G. N. 170; Hild. S 363, *Suffraginatus, fractis cruribus vel substitus in locum decedentis*, showing a confusion with a gloss like 397, where for *cum* accordingly read *in locum decedentis*. — 398. l. *sufficit*; cf. Verg. Aen. II. 618, with Servius' note. — 400. l. *scrutinium*. — 401. l. *scurrula*. — 404. l. *sugillat*: *suffocat*; cf. Plac. 80, 22, *Sugillare* est *gulam constringere*, quomodo dicimus *strangulare*. — 405. l. *suggerit*. — 406. Cf. 404. — 407. l. *sator* or *sertor*; cf. 148. — 408. l. *summo*. — 413. l. *superbiae*. — 415. Cf. SUPERARIA, and Loewe G. N. 170. — 417. Cf. SUMPTUARIUS. — 421. l. *superstes*. — 423. l. *occultari vel extremi*; cf. Plac. 82, 11, *supremi* et '*summi*' significat et '*ultimi*,'

supprimi autem 'occultari.' — 424. l. supplet: suppeditat, subministrat. — 425. Cf. Hild. E 226, *Exclusa, expendita vel subplosa*. — 426. l. SUPPETO. De Vit Lex. under 6, says, *Pro clam aut alterius nomine petere*. — 427. l. spurius ex matre nobili et patre infimo nascitur. — 429. l. spurcitia: immunditia. — 432. l. suavius; cf. Servius Aen. I. 256, et sciendum *osculum* religionis esse, *savium* voluptatis, *quamvis quidam osculum filiis dari*, uxori basium, *scorto savium dicunt*; and Beck p. 41, *Inter basium et osculum et savium; basium pietatis, osculum amicitiae, savium luxuriae*. — 433. l. tibiae. — 436. l. sursum tollit (or tulit). — 437. l. suspicit; cf. Verg. Aen. I. 438, *fastigia suspicit urbis*, where Servius explains by *miratur*. — 438. The same gloss is given by Mai. VI. 547 and VI. 580. — 439. For *surso, suso* preserved in Italian; see Loewe G. N. 217. — 442. l. sospes. — 444. Cf. SUSURRO. *bilinguis* is here used in sense of deceptive. — 448. l. caligarius. — 449. Cf. Serv. Verg. Aen. IV. 624. — 450. For *sarsores* cf. *Excerpta e Gloss. Vet. Vulc.* p. 556, *Sarsor πάντες*. — 454. l. strues; cf. Festus 310, Paulus 311. — 455. Cf. Festus l. c. *Struices: antiqui dicebant extructiones omnium rerum*. l. constructio, conpaginatio. — 456. Cf. Serv. Aen. X. 678, *ubi arenosa sunt loca*. — 457. l. Suovetaurilia . . . tribus.

T.

3. l. furunculus; cf. above, p. 130. — 5. l. thalami, for cubiculus m. see Appel p. 85. — 6. De Vit gives *Tarrium quod corio tegitur in sella aut curru*, doubtless for *taurium*, of which this may be the plural; cf. TAURINAE used for *caligae*. — 7. Cf. Hild. T 25 and Festus 356 b, 17. — 10. = tanto ocus, see Terence Eun. 609; cf. Mai. VI. 547, *Tam tocius: tam citius*. — 11. l. talentum; before XXII an L has dropped out; cf. Mai. VI. 1, *Talentum centum pondo, modo habens pondo CXX*; Isid. Or. XVI. 25, 22, *Apud Romanos enim talentum est LXXII librarum, sicut Plautus ostendit, qui ait duo talenta esse CXLIV libras*. For various valuations placed on talentum see De Vit Lex. — 12. cf. Verg. Aen. X. 846, quoted by Priscian (Keil II. p. 101), under the examples of affirmative *ne*. — 12. cf. Verg. Aen. III. 29, where Servius explains *tabo* by *corrupto sanguine*. — 15. l. cuneus vel chors (= cohorts). — 16. l. poenae; cf. Hild. T 12. — 17. See above, p. 131. Servius, however, Aen. II. 140, has, *quae sterilis autem est, taurea appellatur*. — 18. Cf. TALITRUM and Hild. T 11, *Talatrus, colafus in talo*. *Talitiis, talastrum, talatrus, and talatrus* are also found; cf. Loewe G. N. 171. — 20. l. Tartarum. — 22. There appears to be some confusion with *tandem*. — 23. Cf. Paul. 367, 2, *Trabica navis, quod sit trabibus confixa*. Pacuvius, "*Labitur trabica in alveos*," but what is *tuba*? Is there perhaps some confusion with a gloss *tibia = tuba*? cf. Isid. Or. XVIII. 4, 3, *Tubam* autem dictam quasi *tofam* id est *cavam*. Item *tubam*, quasi *tibiam*. — 24. l. transtris; cf. Verg. Aen. V. 136; l. remiges. — 26. l. trapetes: molae. — 27. l. teli genus quod; cf. Paul. 367, 16, *Tragula genus teli, dicta quod scuto infixia trahatur*. — 28. l. tran senna: tegula per quam lumen venit; cf. Mai. VI. 549, *Transennam dicit tegulas per quas lumen admittitur*, Nonius 180, 15, *Transenna, non ut quidam putant, transitus, sed est fenestra*. — 29. l. tranquillus: placidus. — 30. l. trabea . . . senatoria purpurea. — 31. l. Thraces: sagittarii. — 33. l. tragoptisana. — 35. l. taedet: paenitet et taedium patitur. — 39. cf. *tollerunt: genuerunt*, Gloss. Isid. p. 696, Vulc. cited by De Vit., which seems to be another instance of the perf. *tolli*; cf. D 108. — 40. l. coopertoria. — 41. l. taedae. — 42. cf. TELONEUM. The better form seems to be preserved in Mai. VI. 548, *Teloneum quasi omnium litorum fiscalis conductio*. — 44. l. TELETA, perhaps the abl. *teletis* occurred in passage glossed, and hence *tellitus*. — 49. cf. PRAESUMPTOR as used by Tertullian and Augustine. — 53. l. vehiculi. — 54. l. papilionēs. — 60. l. Terpsichore: musa quinta. — 62. l. theosebia. — 66. l. tereti, or perhaps teretes: trunci rotundi; cf. Servius Aen. VI. 207, *Teretes truncos; teres est rotundum aliquid cum proceritate*, and VIII. 633, *Tereti cervice, rotunda cum longitudine*; cf. Hild. T 56. — 69. l. terit. — 70. l. fugere. — 71. l. terrigenae. — 73. l. Terminum quem deum putaverunt. — 75. ? cf. TERRICULA, Nonius 227, 26, Hild. T 64, and Mai. VIII. 593, *terrivola*, formidolosus tumidus, et dicitur *terrivola* quasi cum terrore *volans*. — 77. l. tereti gemma. — 79. l. incutit. — 81. l. THERISTRUM: MAVORTIUM quo. — 82. l. tripudiat. — 83. l. tris soles; cf. Serv.

Aen. I. 745. — 85. l. threnus : lamentatio. — 88. cf. TESCA, TESQUA and Fest. 356, 22, Paul. 357, 4. — 89. l. testatur. — 90. l. tempestivum. — 92. l. tesserarius. — 93. l. taesus. — 96. Cf. Serv. Aen. II. 16, nam ubi naves fiunt *textrinum* vocatur, and XI. 326, Graece νανπήγια, Latine *textrina* dicuntur, quoting from Ennius. — 99. On account of *rasurae* the reading of this gloss is very doubtful. It is probably the same gloss with Paul. 366, 11, *Tetini pro tenui*. — 101. The MS. has Tyarus, not Tyrrus; read THIASUS . . . Liberi. — 102. l. thiasum; cf. Mai. VII. 583, *Thyasus chorus sacra dicentium Liberi atris* (sic) *et gestamen sacrorum erat, ut vitibus uvae*, and *Thyasis : sacris*, Hild. T 74, cites Papias, *tyasi v. chori, sacrae laudes virginum*; cf. 105. — 103. l. tiara : . . . pileum Phrygiorum. — 104. l. Thetis. — 105. Cf. note on 103. — 106. l. tibia; for symphonia in this sense see De Vit Lex. under § 3. — 109. l. tiro. — 110. l. Tybris : Tiberis a Tiberino rege; probably a corruption of Paul. 366, 2, *Tiberis fluvius dictus a Tiberino rege Albanorum* . . . *Tibris a Tibri rege Tuscorum*; cf. Varro, L. L. V. 29, 30, Servius Aen. III. 500, Isid. Or. XIII. 21, 27. — 111. l. Tylos . . . arborum . . . numquam; cf. Pliny XII. 40, *Nulli arborum folia ibi decidunt*, etc. — 112. l. tibicines; cf. Paul. 366, 3, *Tibicines in aedificiis dici existimantur a similitudine tibiis canentium, qui ut cantantes sustineant ita illi aedificiorum tecta*; *continens* is perhaps here used somewhat in sense of *sustinens*. — 113. l. tirocinia. — 114. Cf. ΤΥΡΗ and ΤΥΡΗΥΣ, and Isid. XVII. 9, 101, *Typhus vero quae se ab aqua inflat. Unde etiam ambitiosorum et sibi placitum hominum tumor typhus dicitur*. — 117. l. Titania = Diana, so Serv. Aen. X. 216, *Phoebe, Luna sicut sol Phoebus*. Item *Titan sol et Titanis Luna*. — 118. l. Titanes : principes. — 120. l. Tisiphone. — 124. l. trierarchus. — 125. So Serv. Georg. I. 153, says *tribuli, genus spiniae*. — 127. Abbreviated from a gloss like Hild. T 123, *Trinepus, pronepus pronepotis, id est sexta generatione superioris gradus*. — 128. l. devictum. — 129. l. tripodes. — 130. l. ἄκρα habeat id est promunturia Pachynum, Pelorum Lilybaeum; cf. Isid. Or. XIV. 6, 32; Serv. Aen. I. 196. — 131 and 132. Cf. Isid. Or. XIX. 1, 10, *Trieris navis magna, quam Graeci dulconem* (durconem Lindemann, durionem Cod. Zittaviensis) *vocat de qua in Esaia dicitur, Non transibit per eam trieris magna*. The passage referred to is Isaiah 33, 21, where the Vulgate reads : *Non transibit per eum navis remigum, neque trieris magna transgredietur eum*; and the Septuagint, ποταμοὶ καὶ διώρυχες παρείς καὶ ἐνρήχωροι· οὐ πορεύσῃ ταύτην τὴν ὁδὸν οὔδε πορεύσεται πλοῖον ἐλαύνον. The reading *durconem* might have some connection with διώρυχες. Prof. Gildersleeve suggests that *dulcones* may stand for διολκοὶ νῆες. I had thought of a possible connection with δόλιχος = kidney-bean, used like the Latin *phasēlus*. — 135. l. Trinacrii. — 136. l. piscis; cf. Pliny N. H. 32, 144, *Tritones, Nereides, homines qui marini vocantur*. — 139. l. Trio-num : portitores signorum. So Bootes, Stat. Theb. I. 662, is called *portitor Ursae*; cf. Gloss. Isid. Tiaries; portitores signorum; Vulcan. emends Triarii, but I think it should read *Triones*. — 140. l. erogati, or triperitit : erogat. — 141. Cf. Verg. Aen. VI. 417. — 142. l. tribules. — 143. l. triarii : tertio abbreviated from some fuller gloss like *qui in tertio loco in exercitu deponerentur*; cf. Varro L. L. V. 89, *Pilani triarii quoque dicti quod in acie tertio ordine extremis subsidio deponerentur*. — 146. l. tomen. — 147 and 149. Cf. THOLUS; l. rotundum quod and fastigium. — 150. l. torvus. — 151. Hild. T 71, proposed to change to *choragium : ornatus mimicus = scenicus*; as Festus 52, 10, *choragium instrumentum scenarum*; *thoracium* of itself is of course a perfectly good word, and occurs Ampel 8; for other glosses see De Vit under *Toragium*. — 152, l. tonus. — 153. Ampon. 383, 187, has *Toles membra sunt circa cavam*; cf. Festus, 356, b. 14, *Toles, tumor in faucibus quae per diminutionem tonsillae dicuntur*; l. toles : membra sunt circa uvam. — 154. Cf. Paul. 357, 1 (Festus 356, 3), *Thomices*, Graeco nomine appellantur et cannabi impolito et sparto leviter tortae restes ex quibus funes fiunt, etc.; l. restis; cf. Hild. T 97, *Torrens, fluvius ex pluvia collectus vel aqua cum impetu decurrens*. — 155. l. fustis. — 156. l. fluvius, ex pluvia. — 160. l. stupet, languet. — 163. l. TOREUMATA. — 164. l. totidem. — 167 and 169. l. torum . . . coadunatio, see Verg. Aen. VI. 674; cf. Isid. Or. XI. 1, 63. In brachiis enim *tori* lacertorum sunt, et insigne musculorum robur existit. *Hi sunt tori, id est musculi : et dicti tori, quod illic viscera torta videantur*; tostum is perhaps for *torum*, and this may have come from some such explanation of *torum id est tortum*. — 168. l. thorax : lorica. — 169. l. lacerti brachiorum. —

170. Cf. TORNATURA. — 171. l. torrida. — 172. l. thorace. — 173. l. torpidus: stupidus. — 176. Cf. TROPOLOGIA. — 178. l. trossuli: equites; cf. Paul. 367, 20. — 179. l. trochus. — 182. l. bucina. — 183. ? De Vit cites tupa: tiara regia. Here I think we should read tupa = tufa: mitra regia; cf. Du Cange, Tufa, and τούφα in Byzantine Greek. — 187. l. vel postea with Hild. T 148. — 188. l. turabulum: thymiamaterium. — 190. l. turbida. — 192. l. tempestas, or tempestate; cf. Verg. Aen. I. 45, *Turbine corripuit*, where Servius explains *volubilitate ventorum*. — 193. Cf. TURIFICATUS. — 194. Cf. Prod. 378, and TEGELLARIUS, see Du Cange under *Tectum*. — 195. l. verberatur. — 196. l. propter terrae congeriem; cf. Serv. Verg. Aen. III. 22. — 201. l. hospitium modicum; Festus 355, 5, *Tuguria a tecto appellantur domicilia rusticorum sordida*, Serv. Verg. Ecl. I. 69, *Tuguri a tegendo dictum*; *teia* may be a corruption of *tecta*, or of a *tego* (cf. Sp. *teja*, It. *tegola*, Fr. *tuile*). — 204. l. turget: tumet. — 205. l. statera. — 208. l. truces. — 213. l. custodiam.

U, V.

1. l. incedit; cf. Hild. U 12 n. — 2. l. movet. — 3. l. valvulum: fabae corium; cf. Festus, 375 a, 10, *Valvoli fabae folliculi appellati sunt quasi vallivoli, quia vallo facti et excutiantur*. Cato R. R. LXII. 1, speaking of Bubus medicamentum, has *vitis albae caules III. fabulos albos III.* Columella, VI. 4, 3, has *multi caulibus vitis albae et valvulis ervi bubus medentur*; so that possibly *valvulum* is a corruption of *fabulum*. I at first thought there might be some connection with Plac. 43, 4, *Fabricora* (Papias, *Fabricora* H va., *Favicora* C R) *proverbium in eos qui domesticis alimentis usi aliis laborarent, dictum ab eo quod Capitolium aedificant Tarquinio fabros ac structores corvum cum suo victu miserunt*. — 5. l. et fideiussiones vel sponsones. — 6. Cf. Hild. V 6. — 8. l. mare. — 9. l. fideiussores. — 11. l. vafrum; cf. Hild. V 14, *Vafre: inaequaliter, varium* seems to be used in the sense of *fickle, inconstant*, and is a sort of etymological explanation, not worse than the one given by Nonius 19, 30, *valde Afrum*. — 13. l. vagitatur (cf. VAGITO): violenter. — 14. l. Varus; cf. Prod. 388. — 16. l. valetudinarius . . . aegrotat. — 18. l. vallus. — 21. = validus. — 22. l. valitant; cf. Hild. V. 26; the word seems only to occur in glossaries. See Loewe G. N. 170. — 23. l. vagurrit: per otium vagatur; cf. Hild. V 17. — 24. l. varices: vitia quaedam pedum; cf. Nonius 25, 10, *Vatrax et Varicosus: pedibus vitiosis*. — 28. Nonius 19, 30, *Vafrum est callidum et quasi valde Afrum et urbanum. asper* is probably a corruption of *afer* (cf. corruption in Mai. VI. 550, *basis: valde, afrum est*). — 29. The explanation *inaequaliter* is probably due to *varium*; cf. 11. — 30. l. Varus as in 14. — 31. l. vasta. — 32. l. bascaudas: conchas aereae. — 34. l. vesanus. — 40. l. lanosae. — 41. l. vehiculum: . . . omne quod ad portandum utile est. — 49. Perhaps for volgum, but possibly from a gloss like *villum: pilum*, or *villum pro pilum dicitur* (cf. Pr. vell, It. vello, Sp. vello). — 55. ? Perhaps for venustari: componi = comi; cf. Mai. VIII. 623, *Venustare: ornare*. — 57. l. veniit: vendidit. — 58. l. venenarius: herbarius; cf. De Vit under herbarius. — 59. l. venditantibus. — 65. l. volubile. — 67. l. auferunt; cf. Amplon. 385, 118, *verrunt: subtrahunt*, followed by *veluti: scopant*, and Hild. V 101. — 69. l. caedit. — 71. *verro* in sense of to hide, cover (see Lexx.), may have been glossed by *vestiunt*. — 74. Cf. Prod. 411, and PERTUSORIUS, PERTUNDA. — 78. l. not *versabilis*, but *versipellis*. — 82. compare Italian *primavera*. — 83. l. verbo tenus: sicut dictum or dicunt; cf. Hild. V 94 n. — 86. l. vesperugo: stella; cf. Paul. 368, 16. — 91. Kaegi thinks that *viaea*, not *viaca*, may be the reading of the MS., although the doubtful letter looks more like *c*; l. *βίαα*: vehementia. — 92. l. hastam torquere. — 93. l. fulget . . . dirigit. — 95. l. hostia. — 97. Du Cange gives a verb *vicissere* = *per vices agere*. — 103. l. vigilans. — 104. l. custos. — 105. l. viburna; cf. Verg. Ecl. I. 25. — 106. l. ligavit. — 107. De Vit cites *Vinnolatus*: lepidus, blandus, mollis; cf. Isid. Or. III. 19, 13, *Vinnolata* vox est vox levis et *mollis* atque flexibilis. Et *vinolata* dicta a vinno, hoc est concinno *molliter flexo*. But *vinnubis* is rather a corruption of *vinnulus*; cf. Paul. 377, 8, Nonius 186, 10. — 109. l. vineas: machinamentorum . . . turrium. — 112. l. singillatim . . . *se-migradatum. — 113. l. dicitur; cf. Isid. Or. XI. 1, 21, *Virgo a viridiori aetate dicta est*.

— 116. Perhaps for vis: virtus; but compare De Vit, *Vors, tis*, Virgil Gramm. p. 77. Mai. *Versus* autem a quibusdam in nomine non recipitur principali sed in participio: ibi autem *vorsum* scribunt, quia *vors* ipsa pagina dicitur, Lucano dicente, *vortibus* egebant multi. — 117. l. animi. — 119. l. visere. — 122. l. laetans. — 125. l. vindex. — 127. Cf. De Vit and VIRIOSUS. — 128. l. virago: fortis; so Isid. Or. XI. 2, 22, *Antiqui enim fortes feminas ita vocabant*. — 133. l. visibus: obtutibus. — 137. l. vitilitigat; cf. Loewe G. N. 137. — 142. l. volubilitas: mentis varietas. — 144. Cf. Serv. Georg. III. 411. — 146. Cf. Hild. U 218, Serv. Aen. III. 233, Isid. Or. XVII. 7, 67. — 147. l. ob-sorptio et fossa et terrae hiatus. — 148. l. vosmet. — 150. l. vovet. — 151. vuetema = voetema = boetema = βοήθημα (suggested by Professor Gildersleeve). — 152. l. explendi voti. — 154. l. ubertas. — 155. l. ubertim. — 158. l. abstractum. — 159. l. palam. — 160. l. vultum; comp. It. *volto*. — 169. For vulnus = ulcus, see Rönisch die lexicalischen Eigenthümlichkeiten der Latinität des sogen. Hegesippus, p. 275. — 171. l. ulterior. — 173. De Vit cites Gloss. MS. *ultatus: dampnatus*, and Amplon. 386, 43, *Vultatus: damnatus*; perhaps corrupt for multatus. — 175. l. vindicamus. — 177. l. ultro citroque. — 181. l. gremium. — 183. Cf. Hild. V 261, Vultuosus: tristis. — 184. l. herbae. — 188. l. umquam. — 189. Cf. Verg. Aen. VI. 218; l. ebullientia. — 191. Cf. UNUS, § 2. — 192. l. uncus. — 193. l. unigenae. — 194. l. vincere. — 196. l. adipe. — 197. l. nubit? cf. UNCUBA. — 199. l. diminutio est. — 201. l. urus. — 202. Cf. URVUM, Varro L. L. V. 127 and 135. — 203. Cf. UR, Hebrew. Isid. X. 130, "*ur enim flamma dicitur*." — 204. For quarta cf. Papias, *Quartarium: genus mensurae id est urna*; Joh. de Janua, *Quartarium, mensura quae quartam partem sextarii capit*. — 207. l. ustulato. — 210. l. ustrina. — 211. l. consuetudine. — 213. l. praesumit. — 220. Cf. *Ut pute: nam sicut*, Prod. 175. *pute* is glossed here as if it were *putet*. — 223. l. potius. — 225. ? = utere: frui. Perhaps *utere* is act. inf.; cf. *uto*.

X.

I. l. XENODOCHIUM venerabilem . . . suscipiuntur.

Y.

I. l. hyperbolice. — 2. l. hymnum. — 3. l. hydria. — 4. l. hydrus. — 5. l. hyades: stellae. — 6. l. hypotheca. — 7 belongs with 5, Pliades. — 8. ? *ypinx* not in Lexx.; for lamminas cf. L 30, *lamnas: animal similis pardo*.

Z.

I. Cf. Du Cange, ZERNA, and Isid. Or. IV. 8, 6, *Impetigo* . . . vulgus *sarnam appellant*. — 2. l. aemulatio. — 4. ? May have something to do with *seriatim*. — 5. Cf. Prod. 154, and ZEMA = Gr. ζέμα. — 6. l. Zephyrus.